THE
Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,415—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
26th "	CALEDONIA	8000	......	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	......	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	......	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	......	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	......	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	......	...
9th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	......	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	......	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	......	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	EGYPT	8000	......	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	11 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	24 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	9030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apl
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	[illegible]	489	[illegible]
" Liverpool	605	957	462	701

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes. Campbell & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c. is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra ...	1695	Thurs. 17th Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa ...	2184	Fri. 18th Aug.	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th Aug. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Pundua," 3,305 tons, on Wednesday, 23rd August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons, on or about 26th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

17th August, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. 1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavissich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 866 " 1020
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7588	24th Aug. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 24,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Waites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterios-copic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'
NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR
GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE, PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil CHEDDAR LOAFS CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Setties, tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine)
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	**150°**	**in cases.**
Chester	**125°**	**" "**
Monkey	**125°**	**" "**
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM in canvas	...	Rs. 1-2	per lb.
" " " cooked on cut	...	" 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	" ...	Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	" ...	" 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	" ..	" 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each ...	" 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each	...	Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

CLARKES!
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd. Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

ERRATUM:—In this office Notification regarding WEATHER BOARD published in the issue of 15th August, 1911, of this Paper, please read date of Notification as "15th August, 1911, instead of 11th July, 1911."

E. G. TURNER, Chairman,
Notified Area Committee,
Salsette.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1911, for the execution of works noted below:—

(a). The work of filling in a portion of the Haines Road Cemetery.

(b). The work of providing Teakwood ceiling to the three permanent Wards of the Maratha Hospital.

2. Plan may be seen and the forms of Contract, specification and all other particulars obtained free of charge of application to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON B. Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 16th August, 1911.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1911, at 6-30 P. M.

E. ALLAN WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

25th July, 1911.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for information that I, ADAMJI MULLA ABDULALLY, propose erecting a THEATRE at New Charney Road, on the vacant ground belonging to the Improvement Trust, and numbered 5½, Scheme III admeasuring about 1,200 sq. yds, and situated in the Municipal D. Ward.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said THEATRE should be received by the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, not later than the 22nd day of August, 1911, that is within 14 days from the issue of this notice.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi .... A. 6-45	Delhi .... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi .... D. 22-45	Delhi .... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA
FORT BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.
EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

THURSDAY, 17TH AUGUST.
MORNING SESSION, FROM 9 TO 11.
with the Band, being Bank Holiday.
MONDAY, 21ST AUG.:—SPORTS ON SKATES.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
OUR
POPULAR PROGRAMME.
THE
Berth, Life and Death of a
PLANT
The picture that created a sensation on Saturday night
THE GENERAL'S FATE.
A stirring Napoleonic Episode
FOOLSHEAD
Walks in his sleep, Fungalore
AND
MANY OTHER PICTURES.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A GRADUATE, for the post of Private Secretary, to the SIR DESAI, of Sawantwadi. Pay Rs. 75. Knowledge of Marathi (Modi) necessary. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE POLITICAL AGENT,
Sawantwadi.

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A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, Lift, E. L. and Fans. Apply—

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

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SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS:
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AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SPONGES.—Imported directly from Turkey. No Intermediaries, all varieties in sizes. Prime qualities at lowest wholesale Prices can be seen at and supplied by MASTORIDES and HAGISTRATIS, Cama Building, Medow Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, Indo-Saracenic Speciality. Apply with testimonials to box No. 3133, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A QUALIFIED ENGINEER, for Up-country Building Works. Apply to box No. 3136, care of this Paper.

A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect, Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '83 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 405, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

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IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press:—

- 2 Type casting Machines.
- 1 Ruling Machine.
- 2 Treadle Machines.
- 2 Cutting Machines.
- 2 Very large Printing Machines.
- 2 Small Printing Machines.
- 1 Backing Machine (for Bookbinding).
- 1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
- 1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PRINTING MACHINERY, etc., at the Bombay Education Society Press, near Byculla Salvation Army Quarters, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, by order of the owners of the Bombay Education Society Press and the British India Press, sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 19th day of August, 1911, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises, as above, the printing machinery, with their accessories and other surplus, materials consisting of binder's rolling press, board cutters, demi-printing machines, hot roller machine by Furnival and Co., royal printing machine, do. wooden screen presses, super royal perfecting machine, galley proof presses, super royal double press, book backing machine, label gilding machine, 1 vertical boiler 50 pressure by Shanks, double demi wharfdale machine, by Miller and Richard, do. by Hughes and Kimber, double super royal main machine, and gold blacking presses.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down the lot to the purchasers, and the balance shall be paid and the goods cleared next day at the purchaser's expense.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th August, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE of pieces of superior black Venetians, Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whip cords, White Serge, Cricket Flannels, etc., suitable for the occasion of the Parsee New year Day.

On SATURDAY, the 19th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Treacher & Co., and next to King & Co., in Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned the balance of a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods received per s. s. "Persia" comprising:—

Fancy checked, Vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black super venetians, black and blue venetian coatings, fancy colored superior whipcord suitings, fancy colored ulster coatings, Shikari tweeds, fancy suiting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suitings, white twill serge, fancy check and shephard trouserings, white striped and cricket flannels, etc., of 3 to 12 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers and are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 17th August, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Cochin Street, on the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate, Worlee, Ferguson Road and Santa Cruz.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. Hormusji Maneckji Padsha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, the property at Cochin St., on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, and the properties at Worlee and Santa Cruz on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land, situate at Cochin Street, on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 502 6-9 sq. yds., and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by Calicut Street on or towards the south by Cochin Street, on or towards the east by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and now in the occupation of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., and on or towards the west by the property of the Municipality of Bombay, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480, and by the Municipality of Bombay under A. Ward No. 2667, Street No. 9½, and were formerly and are now in the possession and occupation of the tenants of the executors of the late Mr. Hormusji Maneckji Padsha.

On SATURDAY the 2nd proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street Fort.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate at Worlee Middle Pakhady or at Parel, near the Ferguson Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,700 sq. yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 317, and New No. $\frac{D}{12343}$, and New Survey No. $\frac{1}{3078}$, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No.1571, Street No.571 and bounded on the east by an open drain, on the west and south by the property of Bhasker Wassudevji, and on the north by the properties of Pandoo Bhasker, Hurba Moroba and Mathurabai, widow of Bhanaji Balaji.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Santa Cruz near Bandera, in the District or Zilla of Thana, in the Taluka of Salsette, originally containing by admeasurement 36 goonthas of which about 20 goontas were recently acquired by Government for the purposes of the B. B. & C. I. By. leaving about 16 goonthas, and Assessed by the Collector of Thana, under Survey No. 126, Pot No:——, Phalni No. 1 and adjoining the B. B. & C. I. Ry. line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, at Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th August, 1911.

THE EASY WAY
TO GROW HAIR.

IF YOUR HAIR is defective, that is, if it is falling off or turning prematurely grey, use this marvellous oil Keshranjan. It will perfectly cure all such defects, clear and cheer the brain and grow thick black hair. It is exceedingly sweet-scented.

Price Re. 1-5 per Phial
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COMPOUND POWER OF GOLD,

This is one of the foremost medicines in Consumption or Phthisis. It cures all varieties of Consumption or Phthisis, and allays all the painful symptoms and affections supervening that dreadful disease.

Price per 7 doses ... ... Rs. 3
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Diabetes cure—The sovereign remedy for diabetes meletus and insipidus. All complaints cease rapidly and the cure is complete in a month.

Price Rs. 5 Post free Rs. 5-11.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise description of disease.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. [illegible]

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
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RESTORES THE WEAK,
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THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„	5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LD.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON,

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
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Delhi,
Cawnpore
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Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY,
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

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Bombay
Changchun
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Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
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Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
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BATAVIA
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CANTON
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NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian
Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	„	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	„	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed......£21,000,000.

A BONUS has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..................	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£ 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	„ 109,674
Annual Income	...	„ 1,451,066
Assets	...	„ 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		„ 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 9
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 6
Monthly	...	2 8	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette, See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 0-0	Per Inch
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 15.] [BOMBAY, August 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 7-16	3-16	
do. Rentes ...	95	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	unchgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 5-16	3-16	
Bar Silver in London ...	24	unchgd	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	52	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-26	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4-85 7-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c. 9th Mar.	since	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight ..	2 5-8	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-2	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 3-8	1-8	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by Indian buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier, Dull.
Futures ...	Strong.
East Indian ...	......
Manchester	Business very restricted.
Total sales ...	1,000
Sold on speculation and for Export	100
Imports ...	8,000
Mid-Americans ...	6·64—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 11-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·38	6·17	6·11	6·07	6·06
+11	+12	+12	+12	+11

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
6·07	6·08	6·10	6·11
+11	+11	+11	+11

New York Official noon call Oct. 11·42 Jan. 11·30
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·38 Jan. 11·35

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	9,000
Receipts at " Last year ...	......
Exports to Great Britain ...	......
Exports to Continent ...	4,000
SpotCotton— ...	...12·60+20
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·31+11	Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined on bearish private crop reports.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·34+13	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 11 7-8 unchgd
Futures month of Oct.	... 11·23+12
Futures month of Dec.	... 11·23+12
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 2-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 4-16
Good Bhownagger	d 5 11-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 5 13-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 5 15-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 12-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 14-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 10-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 5 14-16
Good Broach	d 6 1-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 7-32
Fine Broach	d 6 6-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 9-16
F. G. Khandeish...	d 5 11-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F....	d 6 4-32

Buyers, &c—Nominal.
Months—Aug.-Sept.

Good Tinnevelly ... d 6 5-16

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	10 1-4
George Mayall's Yarn	10 1-4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 35 1-4—3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 35—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 35 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—August.-Sept.
Buyers &c.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ... 35 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Buyers &c.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship... 48—1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.
YellowGujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c.ex-ship49 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 45 unchgd
Do. Months—August.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 72 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Nominal.
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 65 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 6 1-2—Aug.-Sept.—Sellers. Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 67 1-4
Yellow Metal	... d 6 1-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£56 7-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal......Nominal.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...16 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Easier in sympathy with Beetroot.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India. ...Neglected.
Do Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...13 11 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...October.
Tone—Flat and lower owing to decline in Hamburg. Closed quiet but steady.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...19 0 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-March.
Tone—Still very little doing. Sellers offering at less money. Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...14-6—Value
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Aug.-Nov.—13 7 1-2—Value.
Do. do. ... .
July-Oct.—1912—12-8—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—13-9—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—12 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—14 1 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—14-3—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Firmly held but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [16th August, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
2 Bars Silver..	Rs. 3,890	London ...	Indian Specie Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th & 14th Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	53	60,881
B B and C I Railway ...	17	20,057

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132
Shanghai "	...176
Japan "	...151

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs. 96	7	0
Forward	" 96	4	0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24	0	6
Australian "	" 24	0	6
Sovereigns "	" 15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	" 60	15	0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 60	15	0
" 2nd	" 61	1	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The Home markets have made a further improvement owing to the unfavourable weather prevailing in some sections of the cotton belt in America. Had it not for the Labour troubles in Liverpool, the advance would have been larger than what has been reported.

There was some enquiry from Japan exporters for Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola New Crop early delivery, but business was not put through there being no sellers.

The Ready market is unchanged and local mills bought yesterday about 2,000 bales. Exporters are entirely out of the market.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 304	March,
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	" 298	Jan,
Fine M G Nagpur	" 295	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	" 286	"
Fine M G Khandeish	" 279	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	" 269	"
Fine M G Bengal	" 294	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 286	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 281	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	" 267	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet. Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 2,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 2,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·31	6·14	6·09	6·05
—05	—03	—03	—03

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.
6·04	6·05	6·06	6·08	6·09
—02	—02	—02	—02	—02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet.
We quote :—

Ready " ...	Rs. 12 7 6 B. T.
September	" 13 5 6 B. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady.
We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	" 8 7 0 R. D.
Brown Etawah ready ...	" 7 12 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is firm.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 56 14 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 65 0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 48 0 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 10 6 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 24 6 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 2 6 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 4 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet.
We Quote :—

White Pissi ready ...	Rs. 5 3 6 R. T.
" " Sept ...	Rs. 5 6 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,745
Bank of Burma	136
Bank of India	67 1-2
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	9 1-2
Eastern Bank	75
Indian Specie	51 1-4

MILLS.

Central India S and W Co ...	1,735
David	363 3-4
Kohinoor	617 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,540
New Great Eastern	160
Standard	902 1-2
Swadeshi Mills	1,070

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	137 1-2
New Mofussil	842 1-2
New Berar	545

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	137 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	172 1-2 X. D.
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	281 1-4
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference	300
Colaba Land and Mill	1,150
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Treacher and Co.	507 1-2X.D.

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry.	33 1-2
Guzerat Railway	30
Tapti-Valley	495

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ... — ...	897 bales
Wheat	16,338 cwts.
Linseed	1,816 "
Rapeseed	2,642 "
Gingellyseed	18 "
Poppyseed	568 "
Groundnuts...	1,371 "
Castorseed	1,043 "
Rice	5,616 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	6,947 "
Mowraseed	5,736 "
Gram	3,209 "
Joowar	9,418 "
Maize	Nil

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 14th August.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 .... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 12th August 1911, by Council Bills.........a £ 9,492,336
Balance to be remitted from 13th Aug. 1911 to 31st March 1912 .... £ 7,665,964

a Of this sum £1,888,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1760xd
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 "	1665
Bank of Madras........	500	500	12 "	1420
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 "	136
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 "	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	67
Credit Bank of India Ld....	50	10	5 "	10½
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank....	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India....	50	30	8	83
Specie Bank	100	50	7	51½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld..........	100	10	6½	9½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.........	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank.........	£ 10	£ 4	...	78
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 "	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$ 125	$ 125	£2	...

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	525
Alliance	1000	1000	...	62½
Berar Mfg............	200	200	...	130
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	155
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co..........	250	250	15	550
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	800
Century	100	100	3	135
Central India..........	500	500	70	1755
China	1000	1000	...	700
Chho Silk	500	500	20	460
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1157½
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	192½
Cooria	1000	1000	yr. 20	400
Crescent	100	100	4	67½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	820
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	10	872½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	510
Empress	500	500	...	210
Edward Sassoon Mill......	200	200	nil	182½
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	280
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1165
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	247½
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	460
Heward and Bullough	500	500	15	840
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton........	500	500	...	125
Indian Mfg............	1000	1000	...	345
Indo-China Mfg........	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	235
Jamshed Mfg........	250	250	5	147½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	280
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	175
Khandesh	1000	610	25	700
Khatow Makonjee........	1000	1000	45	805
Kohinoor	500	500	15	635
Leopold	100	100	...	70½
Lakshmi Cotton........	1000	1000	yr. 100	1320
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2500
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	30	2580
Morarji Gocouldas	1000	1000	60	2750
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	165
New City of Bombay ..	500	500	20	745
Phoenix	100	100	6	75
Presidency	1000	1000	...	850
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...	400
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	785
Sassoon Silk............	500	500	yr. 35	587½
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4350
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	125
Standard Mills	500	500	25	925
Sun	250	250	nil	80
Swan	250	250	10	200
Swadesh	500	500	25	1080
Textile	500	500	20	840
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	490
Do. ....P.	500	500	nil	620
Western India	1000	1000	25	380

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ck Ashdown & Co......	100	100	6 p.c.	237
All India Ut. Co. Ld......	100	20	5 "	17
Bamankua	10	10	...	7
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28½
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	98
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	553½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ....O.	£10	£10	Nil.	138
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	174
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	920
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ......O	250	250	7-8	282½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	295
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	8½	30
Delhi Flour............	200	200	10	114
Empire of I. L. A........	500	50	25 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	7 yr.	55
Kemp and Co............	200	175	12½ "	160 xd
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Marckand Co	100	100	8	105
Marsland Priceand Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	84 xd
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	18½ yr.	270
Oriental Mining............	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co............	40	40	10 p.c.	37 xd
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	772½xd
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	17½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	97 xd.
Soundy and Co............	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. O.	75	35	...	68½
Tata Iron Steel Co. D.	30	30	...	99
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. P.	150	130	...	166
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	245
Telephone Co............	25	25	yr. 1½	50
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	525 cd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)............	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City............	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	32½	1230x
Godavery Valley........	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	620
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6p.c.	115
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	880
Mahomedpura Cotton......	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva............	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	305
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	855
New Berar............	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	700
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany............	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	690
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	685
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	3 p.c.	685
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 "	127
Sindh Light RailwaysLd. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100		120
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	126½
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4½ "	500
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	125xd
Central Provinces	25		4 "	34
Guzrat Railway	25		4 "	29

Interest at 4 per cent payable while line under construction.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MASKATI—Nomanbhai, the youngest son of the late Mr. Abdultyeb Esmailjee Maskati of Surat, at his residence, "Mascati Villa," Middle Colaba, of heart disease, aged 18 years. Deeply regretted by his family and relatives.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JONES—August 7, at Quetta, the wife of Captain L A M Jones, Supply and Transport Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COULTRUP—August 10, at "Sea View Villa," Royapuram, William Agustus, late of the M and S M Ry., aged 54 years.

GRAHAM—August 11, at Nellikuppam, South Arcott, suddenly, Peter Graham, aged 42 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gokul Asthami, Bank holiday.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs Byculla Club; Bombay Gymkhana ground; 11-30 a. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Our Star film "Foolshead," the Excelsior Commedian. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim: "Ready money is a ready medicine."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 4 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Goverdhan Ballaram, a contractor, residing at Vincent Road, reports that his house was broken into some time during Monday night, and ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,205 stolen from a large box.

REPORTED THEFT FROM A CHURCH.—The Rev. Father Monteiro, Vicar of Mount Carmel Church, Bandra, has reported to the police that the theft of two silver crowns from the church, between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m. on the 13th instant.

CAVEL CHURCH.—The feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin will be celebrated in the above church on Sunday, preceded by solemn Vespers on Saturday, at 7 p.m., at which His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will preside. The Low Masses, on Sunday, will be at 7, 8 and 9 and the High Mass with Exposition, Sermon and Benediction at 10 a. m. (S. T.)

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Umzinto" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 19th instant.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Lourenco Marques per s.s. "Praesident" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday the 19th instant instead of on the 17th instant as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per s.s. "Umballa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 21st instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 22nd instant.

SKATING RINK.

To-day being a Bank holiday, a special morning session has been arranged for, in addition to the usual 6 to 8 evening session. The band will be in attendance.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LD.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on Tuesday, power applications were considered and accepted up to a total of approximately 34,000 horse power, which amount practically reaches the limit of the resources of the scheme in hand.

Tests are now being made by the Company for the purpose of ascertaining the exact requirement of the several mills who have applied, and no further applications will be considered until these tests are completed.

ARRIVALS.

Per s s. "Salsette," Aug. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 4th instant, which left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Dashwood, Mr S L	McReddie, Miss J H
Guther, Mr F	McCullough, Mr H
Koch, Mr M	Smith, Mr S B and Mrs
Luard, Major E B	

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Attachester, Mrs	H H The R Dhiraj, Sahib
Armitaraj, Dr S	Ismay, Mr S and Mrs
Brandon, Mrs	Jeejeebhoy, Sir J
Bigsby, Mr	Kirke, Mr
Bayley, K C S I, Sir, Chas	Kurwar, Sirdar Singh
Collectt, Mr J S and Mrs	Kinloch, Mr J
Chisholm, Mr N W	Leake, Mr H M
Chamberlain, Mr H	Murray, Capt H F F
Dhoraj, Sahib	Mackenzie, Mr D G
Esplin, Mr T	Native Servant of Raja
Eliot, Capt M	Prideaux, Mr N and Mrs
Gards, Mr F M	Sladen, Miss E
Hervey, Mrs H and Miss Ayah	Schreyock, Mr A
	Sir Nahar, Singh
Hewitt, Mr C and Mrs	Vines, Comdr D F
Harilal, Mr	Will, Mr G
Hext, Mr C W	

BRINDSI TO BOMBAY.

Bhonsle, Major	Peyton, Brig-Gen W E
Edebam, Capt	Sir Nakar, Singh
Four Native Servants	Scindia, Col Y R
Gwalior, HH The Maharaj Scindia of	Sitole, Major R
	Singh, Major R
Hazrati, Capt A W	Taylor, Lt-Col A H
Ingle, Col	Two Native Servants of Sir Wakar Singh
Jall, Capt D M	
Kaksar, Col K N	Three Native Servants
Motilal, Mr	Two Native Servants
One Native Servant	Wheatly, Maj P
Puri, Mr N M	Wagle, Col D S

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Cleaver, Lt C R	Laidlaw, Mr P

LONDON TO BOMBAY FOR MADRAS.

Ireland, Dr. T.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere!

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CASTE DIFFERENCE AFFECTS MARRIAGE.

Parties in Criminal Court.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Russell and Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar heard an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the order of Mr. A. Kindersley, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who acquitted Lallu Nandram and five others of the offence of cheating or, in the alternative, of abetment thereof.

Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, argued the appeal on behalf of the Government; Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the first and fifth accused, Mr. M. H. Haveliwalla, instructed by Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhordass, represented the third and fourth accused; the second accused did not appear; the sixth was not served.

The prosecution case was that in June 1908, the accused passed off the sixth accused as an unmarried girl of the Visa Shrimali Bania caste and as Jadav, the daughter of the first accused, who actually belonged to that caste, whereas she was in fact a Brahmin widow. The case against the accused was that they made this misrepresentation intentionally and thereby induced the complainant, who was a Visa Oswal Bania by caste, to marry the sixth accused on the 18th June, 1908 at Ahmedabad, and to pay Rs. 370 to the second accused as a consideration for the marriage. The complainant, according to him, was allowed by the rules of his caste to marry a woman of the Visa Shrimali caste, but was certain to be outcasted if he married a Brahmin widow.

The Sessions Judge held that the second, third, fourth and sixth accused made false representations to the complainant, but that the complainant was not deceived by them, and that the accused did not intend to deceive him. It followed that he was not induced by the false representations to do what he did. The Sessions Judge's view of the case was that the complainant was most probably only a pretended dupe. He kept the appearance of believing the assurances that were given him and made no sign to betray that he did not believe them, because he wished to keep the truth from his caste people. He started this prosecution, because he could no longer keep the truth from his caste people. His Honour considered that there was good ground for believing that the above was the case, but that at any rate it was not proved that any of the accused intended to deceive the complainant. There was plenty of room for reasonable doubt as to their guilt.

Arguments of counsel are proceeding.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of, among others, the following matters :—

RE SULEMAN HAJI NURANI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. Counsel said the insolvent was in jail and that there was no opposition.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE SADANAND PURSHOTAM.

Mr. Jesangbhai B. Patel, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE PIROJSHAW JEHANGIR MIRZA.

Mr. Rustom J. Mody, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order.

Mr. K. B. Dastur opposed the application on behalf of a leather merchant at Navsari, on the grounds that the insolvent had not disclosed his books of account, and that the circumstance of his transferring his shop to his father's name was very suspicious. The insolvent had lost his money in racing and gambling.

Counsel remarked that this was not a fit case for granting indulgence.

His Lordship said he saw no reason for refusing the application; an interim order was granted.

RE JETHA NARSEY.

Mr. Homi S. Captain, for the insovent, applied that a day be fixed for the hearing of the insolvent's petition for discharge.

His Lordship fixed the 1st November for the purpose.

RE GANESHDASS PANALAL.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months.

Counsel said that the insolvent had helped the Official Assignee, in recovering over three lakhs of rupees.

The application was granted.

Mr. Kapadia also obtained three months' extension of the interim order for Bharmal Virsi Sha and the usual interim orders for Ramchandra Bhairoji Patel and Ebrahim Haji Abdul Rahim.

Mancherji Rustomji Javeri appeared in person and obtained the usual interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their personal discharges :—Rajai Tukaram Bapuji and others; Mancherji Dorabji Dinshaw Adenwalla; Shaikh Abdul Karim Galam Hussein, Coridaed Pias; Hussanally Abdullaly; Merwanji Bezonji Gadiali; Ganu Kasiram Vani; Krishna Ramchandra Godke; Gocouldass Lakhmidass and James Nagle.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

The application for the discharge of Sinil Ramesar Trivedi was then called on for hearing.

Mr. K. B. Dastur appeared for the opposing creditor and asked for a postponement of this matter. Counsel said the insolvent possessed ten properties in the village of Jiwanpore. These the insolvent had not disclosed in the schedule.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing for two months, and meanwhile granted protection to the insolvent.

STAY OF SALE.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji brought on a urgent motion for a stay of the sale of a property mortgaged to one Haji Hassam.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan appeared for Haji Hassam and said his client had not been served with the notice of motion nor with the affidavits. Formal information had been given to the attorney instructing him at eleven o'clock that morning. The applicant had chosen to come to Court on the day the sale was to take place, though it had been advertised for a long time.

Mr. Bahadurji said his client had filed a suit for the redemption of the property only the day before. There were two mortgages, aggregating to Rs. 40,000, created on the property and his client had got a purchaser for Rs. 63,000.

His Lordship gave a rule to Mr. Bahadurji and interim injunction restraining the sale. The applicant was ordered to deposit Rs. 200 in Court by Friday noon, for the security of the mortgagee's costs.

POLICE COURTS.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of the case in which Inspector Finan charged Gabriel Rose, a despatch clerk in the employ of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, solicitors, with theft as a servant of stamps, cash etc., of the value of Rs. 1,373. It appeared from the evivence that on the evening of the 14th July, Ranchhoddas Kaliandas, assistant cashier of the complainant firm, put in a tin-box promissory notes, Government stamp papers, court fee stamps and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,373, and locked up the box in a cup-board. On the following morning the box was missing and was subsequently traced by the police to the accused, who gave up vouchers worth Rs. 1,183. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

MILKMAN'S FRAUD.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Matuprasad, a milkman in the employ of Mrs. Newton who keeps a Dairy at Parel, was charged with theft in respect of two seers of milk.

The accused was employed in the dairy to supply milk to customers. Several complaints were received from customers about the quality of milk sent with the accused. On a man being set to watch the accused, he was caught red handed taking out milk from the cans and putting an equal quantity of dirty water.

The Magistrate characterised the practice as a very dangerous one and injurious to the health of the customers. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL ENTERPRISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The objects, which led the Government of Bombay to raise the fees in Government Schools, were stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp in the Legislative Council to be two—to secure the way for private enterprize, and to improve the condition of Government schools. With the latter, I am not concerned here. But the former object must surely appeal forcibly to Indians of all shades of opinion in view of its obvious advantages. In the first place in no more practical and convincing way can those, who aspire to be the leaders of the people, prove to the people that the leaders have really at heart their well-being and advancement than by themselves setting their hand to the plough of private and popular education. Then, by opening private schools, the leaders will be supplementing Government work in a most important particular, and enabling it to turn to other and equally pressing demands on its purse and attention in the same and other directions. Further, much stress is at present being laid on the necessity of imparting a sound moral and religious training as a part of education. It is patent, however, that the State schools in this country must be strictly undenominational. It is now quite possible for almost every section of the community, which desires its own religious beliefs to be inculcated in the minds of its children, to have a separate school of its own. In a country like India, with its numerous castes and creeds, one would expect that denominational private schools would be the rule and secular State schools the exception, whereas we find that private enterprise in this direction is practically lacking. Is it due to irreligion or the poverty of the people, or to the indifference of the various sections of the native communities to the welfare of their children, or to the long accustomed habit of having all education free of cost, that we do not see a net-work of denominational private schools spread over the land? Secondary education in Madras is now practically in the hands of private bodies, and it is found there that the personality of the teachers has a freer scope in building up the character of the pupils. Last but not least, a widely developed system of voluntary schools, managed by societies organised in accordance with creed or locality, would give a splendid opportunity for learning how to manage affairs jointly. A step would also have been taken in performing the duties and thereby establishing the rights of citizenship. In India, it is possible for studies in private schools to have the advantage over those in Government schools in worth, volume and variety and the way has now been made clear by Government for having the additional advantage of efficiency. In view of these manifold advantages therefore, let us hope that the more educated members of the native communities, on this side of India, will make up their minds to follow the direction of safe and useful enterprise thrown open to them by the Bombay Government.—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

August 15.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr. Chairman of the Board, presiding.

The Board sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 on the illumination and decoration of the Trust's office at the time of the Royal visit to Bombay, in accordance with the Engineer's third scheme which substituted 10,000 prismatic lamps for electric and gas ones.

The Board then considered the draft of the Improvement Trust Amendment Bill, and passed it with some alterations.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIAN FUND.

The following further contributions towards the above Fund, including the Refugees Fund, are announced :—

Amount previously acknowledged ...	......	1,37,057 9 6
Total amount collected by the Madras Committee including Bank interest ...	...18,682 7 6	
Less amount previously acknowledged ...	2,000 0 0	16,682 7 6
Subscriptions received for organising a Public Meeting in Bombay to enlist public sympathy	......	500 0 0
Mr Annam Nagabhooshanam, Dumagudien, Godavery District through the Manager of the "Andhra Patrika" Bombay, (towards the protection of the children)	......	100 0 0
Amount received long ago but omitted to be acknowledged :—		
Messrs Bhimji Shamji and Coy ...	501 0 0	
The Hon Mr C H Setalwad ...	100 0 0	
Mr Damodar Haridas ...	25 0 0	
		626 0 0
		1,55,266 1 0
Less amount previously acknowledged but not received		1,890 15 0
Total Rs.		1,53,375 2 0

REFUGEES FUND.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	1,755 0 0	
Through Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji ...	80 0 0	
Through Dr D B Master as under :— Rs.		
Mr Jethabhai Valji 10		
Mr Karsandas Hirji 10		
Mr Edulji Kharshedji 10		
Mr Indumal Salmukand ... 10		
Mr. Lalubhai Dayabhai ... 5		
Mr Bhat Vithaldas Narotom ... 2		
Mr Bhagvandas Trikamdas ... 5		
Mr Chunilal Premchand ... 2		
Messrs Thakar Jairam Hari and Co. ... 5		
Thakar Hiralal Dayal 5		
Thakar Jairam Khimji 2	66 0 0	
The translators of the Allahabad High Court through Mr. P D Tendon, Vakil, High Court, Allahabad ...	17 8 0	
Bal Braj Narain Gurtu, (Allahabad) ...	10 0 0	
	1,928 8 0	
Less amount acknowledged but not received ...	151 0 0	1,777 8 0
Grand Total Rupees ...		1,55,152 10 0

The Hony. Sec. announces that both of these funds are now closed. A balance-sheet and a statement of receipts and expenditure will be published for the information of the public in due course.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

A distinct improvement in the pressure distribution has occurred during the last two days and light rainfall accordingly has been spreading over the greater part of the country, exclusive of the North West. The feeble depression lying for two days over Chota Nagpur now forms part of the low pressure area which embraces the head of the Bay and may prove to be the precursor of an increase in the activity of the Monsoon. Moulmein reports three inches; Diamond Island and Kyaukpu, two; Dibrugarh, three; Sambhalpur, two; Hazaribagh, one and a half; Chaibassa, Darbhanga and Patna, one; Bahraich, one and a half; Saugor, one; Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Belgaum, two.

The forecast predicts an increase in the rainfall in the central parts of the country and the west of the United Provinces. Showers are now possible in Gujarat.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Mahim?	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	44·25	46·17	46·39	39·24
Wednesday, 16th August.........	0·03	0·20	0·18	0·02
Total	44·28	46·37	46·57	39·26
Same date last year	56·72	49·70	50·75	44·10

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Aug. 16.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill. ...	In. cts. 0·58	In. cts. 39·55	In. cts. 62·21	In. cts. 52·84

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s "Virawa," Captain C. S. Emmett, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, reports having experienced strong monsoon, high sea and heavy rain. The Japan Line steamer "Bingo Maru," Captain K. Soyeda, which arrived here on Tuesday evening met with cloudy weather with moderate S. W. westerley breeze.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th August, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north-western and western districts and contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India, West.—Surat records 0·16" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average Day temperature is in excess at Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the eastern half of the division; Jubbulpore has had 0·53", Saugor 1·08", Chanda 0·33" and Raipur 0·54". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal; maximum temperature is in excess at Saugor and in defect at Raipur, Chanda and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 2·10," Mormugao 1·76" and Karwar 1·24" Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is in slight defect at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabhd.—Local rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0·83", Pelgaum 2·23," Aurangabad 0·41." and Nizamabad 0·56". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal. Maximum temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the rainfall in the eastern half of the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula. Fairly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan. In Gujarat and Kathiawar, Surat is the only station reporting precipitation of importance; but some increase of rainfall now appears possible in these areas.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the Central Provinces. Some showers may occur in the Deccan and the United Provinces.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 14th Aug. to date.
Bushire (14th)	91·8	85·5	...	0·00
Jask	89·8	86·8	...	0·00
Muscat (14th)............	90·8	84·1	...	0·00
Multan	99·8	81·0	...	1·56
Rawalpindi	106·9	83·9	...	8·51
Lahore	105·4	85·2	...	3·24
Sirsa	104·3	85·0	...	2·22
Umballa	106·5	84·9	...	6·90
Delhi	104·0	89·8	...	5·26
Agra............	106·5	80·5	...	1·94
Mainpuri............	104·3	85·1	...	3·15
Jhansi	[illegible]	82·0	...	4·45
Cawnpore	95·2	79·9	0·05	4·14
Allahabad	92·1	77·0	0·01	5·65
Jacobabad	106·1	79·8	...	0·05
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	96·4	79·7	...	1·95
Jaipur	101·7	81·6	...	7·51
Kotah	93·6	84·1	...	7·74
Bhuj............	87·5	76·0	...	1·57
Dwarka	81·8	77·7	...	1·59
Veraval	80·1	77·3	0·03	4·60
Rajkot............	90·6	76·5	...	3·01
Bhavnagar Para............	91·5	78·5	...	4·26
Surat	84·9	75·6	0·16	13·69
Ahmedabad............	94·6	74·7	...	7·17
Deesa	87·8	76·9	...	8·05
Neemuch............	88·4	75·0	...	9·26
Indore	84·1	71·1	0·04	10·11
Jubbulpore	82·8	74·3	0·53	23·23
Saugor	90·3	71·0	1·08	18·90
Hoshangabad	88·6	74·4	0·02	15·20
Khandwa............	83·4	74·1	0·08	7·45
Akola	83·2	72·1	0·01	10·53
Amraoti	81·3	72·8	...	14·66
Nagpur............	85·6	71·3	0·02	30·49
Chanda	77·5	72·5	0.33	28·93
Raipur............	77·7	72·6	0·54	30·93
Bombay	84·6	79·4	0·02	39·26
Ratnagiri............	79·8	74·4	2·10	62·35
Mormugao	80·0	73·7	1·76	59·10
Karwar	78·7	72·5	1·24	55·45
Malegaon............	77·4	70·6	0·13	10·05
Ahmednagar	81·1	65·5	0·08	14·48
Poona	79·5	70·3	0·02	10·67
Sholapur	81·8	70·1	...	11·86
Bijapur	78·2	69·6	...	7·94
Belgaum	70·8	65·5	2·23	25·70
Aurangabad............	78·7	65·2	0·41	13·19
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·9	71·2	0·56	20·41
Hyderabad	80·3	70·2	...	14·94
Mangalore	84·8	72·8	0·04	70·66
Calicut............	81·3	74·1	0·21	65·15
Cochin............	86·7	78·7	0·18	55·38
Colombo	88·0	77·0	...	3·60
Masulipatam	91·8	80·2	0·08	1·01
Bellary	88·0	74·3	...	1·38
Cuddapah	98·2	78·1	...	6·21
Madras............	103·5	77·5	0·12	2·64
Bangalore	80·3	68·8	...	8·41
Coimbatore	85·4	72·3	...	10·09
Trichinopoly	98·6	77·3	...	1·31
Negapatam	97·0	77·0	...	3·06

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

The Belgian Court of Appeal has confirmed the sentence of twelve years' imprisonment, which was imposed upon Lieutenant Arnold for his atrocious treatment of natives in the Congo.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Santhia, 3,353 tons, Captain C. P. Seddon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and 37 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Virawa 2,176 tons, Captain C. S. Emmett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein via Bassein, Colombo, with a cargo of timber, rice and sugar, and Mr. F. Birch as cabin and 3 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Delta, 4,779 tons, Captain E. P. Martin, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo with the China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S N. Co's steamer Onda, 3,409 tons Captain J. Reddock, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Manley, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons Captain P. C. Lyne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Wilson Line steamer Buffalo, 2,593 tons, Captain H. Chilton, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Hull, with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Bingo Maru 3,875 tons, Captain K. Sayeda, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 15th Aug. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Dufferin	Huddleston	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Luck	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	B H Jones	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt Comdr Finnis	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Lt W Taylor	Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 16.

Buffalo	2593	Chilton		J Finlay & Co
Fakhri	2555	Baldwin		Bo & H S N Co
Gallea	555	Wratt		K Nixon & Co
Gothie	2470	Walterworth		
Hatumet	2584	Peters		T M & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack		Andrew Yule & Co
Mahammadi	1251	Jeddie	15-7	B & P S N Co
Orissa	3525	Lyne		M M & Co
Pundua	2126	Logan		M M & Co
Sealda	3438	Swanson		M M & Co
Santhia	3353	Seddon		M M & Co
Assaye	4959	Cookman	Shanghai 29-8	P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt's.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Shah Jehan	2566	McBear	Jeddah	18-8	B & H S N Co
D Lawoe	1817	Francis	Repairing		H&T Ayoob
F Onda	3410	Reddock	Rangoon	18-8	M M & Co
K Bingo Maru	3373	Sazeda	Kobe	25-8	N U Kaisha
N Homayun	2151	Maloney	Red Sea Ports	20-8	B & P S N Co
O Naseri	911	Watson		20-8	Bo & P S N Co
P Hohenfels	3107	Muller		22-8	Wm A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt's.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
2 Elysia	3991	Robertson	L'pool	21-8	W & A Graham & Co
5 Virawa	2176	Emmett	Calcutta	26-8	M M & Co
6 President	2086	Bremer	Durban	17-8	A S & Co
9 City of Calcutta	4886	Rae	G'gow	27-8	
12 & 13 Caledonia	3429	Snow			P & O Co
14 Lhasa	910	McDearmed	Karachi	18-8	MM & Co
16 Somali	1615	Kasch	Zanzibar	19-8	A Strandes Co

P & O Dock

Gymeric	2558	Williams			E Tajbhoy

B I Dock

Kola	510	Morrison			M M & Co

H W V D

Damra	762	Manley	Bushire	17-8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
15	Buffalo	Chilton	Hull July 19
16	Orissa	Lyne	Calcutta Aug 2
	Virawa	Emmett	Moulmein July 28
	Santhia	Seddon	Rangoon July 29

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Delta	Martin	Shanghai.
	Madura	Pratt	Persian Gulf.
	Capri	Figari	Hongkong.
	Uganda	Kilpatrick	Java.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Manley for Persian Gulf.
„ Onda, Reddock for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Buffalo for Hull &c., via Karachi.
„ Virawa for Calcutta &c.
„ Bingo Maru for Kobe &c.
„ City of Calcutta for Glasgow &c.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—24 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 25 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 70 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 156 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 11 bales wool, the Bombay Co; 156 cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 4,116 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 50 cwts old rubber, R J Jusswalla and Co; 26 bales wool, B Telockchand; 28 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 60 bales wool, B Hurbham; 4 bales wool, 21 bales goathair R M Kooka; 28 bales wool, D Shuremall; 1 bale wool, R Agarchand.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co 44 cwts cubebs, M Jafferbhoy; 3,000 cwts castorseed B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—10 bales twist, G Cotton and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—245 bales hemp, D M Doongajee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 510 cwts oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Buffalo s—6,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bingo Maru s—350 bales twist, the M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th August.

650. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—
Sunday the 27th instant, "D" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

651. Rifle Club—The Range at Ghatkopar is allotted to the Rifle Club matches 13 to 15 on Sunday the 20th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a. m.

652. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 13 to 15 on Sunday, the 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

653. Adjutant's Office—The Adjutant's Office will be closed, except for urgent work to day Thursday the 17th inst on account of Government Gazetted Holiday "Gokal Ashtami."

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

The Kaiser recently telegraphed to the Sultan asking His Majesty to accept a gift of £1,000 for the relief of those who have suffered by the fires in Constantinople.

MUSIC FOLIOS
YOU OUGHT TO BUY!

THE MUSIC FOLIOS noted below should be in every home where music is welcome:—

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Words and Music Complete.
240 pages.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO'S FOLIO
OF THE 100 BEST STANDARD SONGS, Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S
GIANT BUDGET
OF 100 SONGS.
240 pages of Popular copyright Songs, Ballads, Standard and Descriptive Songs, Coon Songs, etc., Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
of 100 BEST SONGS
Containing 26 Humorous and Coon Songs, and 74 Popular and Standard Songs, and Ballads with Words and Music Complete. Old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.
Price 1 Rupee.

THE UNIVERSAL
SONG FOLIO No. 3.
Containing 56 Popular Songs and Duets, Words and Music Complete. Bound in stiff boards.
Price Rs. 1-14.

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
OF POPULAR PIANO SOLOS.
47 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S 2ND FOLIO
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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

NEW SONGS JUST PUBLISHED.
Rs. 1-4 each.

ANGELS OF LIGHT. Charles Marshall.
"Angels of Light" is a delightful song by the Rev. F. W. Faber set to music by Charles Marshall. Contraltos will welcome a song which is an important addition to Madame Clara Butt's repertory.

FRIEND. Clara Novello Davies.
"Is a charming song by Algernon Sassin set to music by Clara N. Davies."

LAND OF LOVE. Herbert Oliver.
"To P. J. O'Reilly's flowing verses, "The Land of Love," Herbert Oliver has wedded some appropriately bright and taking music."

MACUSLA. D. Macmurrough.
"Words by Josephine Rowe. Is a touching song which should soon become popular."

RED MARINE, THE H. Trotere.
"A brisk and tuneful ditty and is written in a popular style, intended for bass voices. I extols the deeds of the 'Jollies' in vigorous fashion."

SEA ROAD, THE Hadyn Wood.
"The music of this song runs along fluently and is a breezy and animated nautical songe."

THANKSGIVING. Frederick H. Cowen.
"Words by Bishop Cotton and music by Frederick H. Cowen, is a new song, the opening lines telling of subject matter.
"We thank Thee Lord, for this fair earth The Glittering sky the silver sea:
For all their beauty, all their worth,
Their light and glory come from Thee."
"Madame Clara Butt has kindly taken under her wing the 'Thanksgiving' Song and from all accounts the people are eagerly asking for more of the same sorts of fare."

TOM, JAN AND HARRY. R. Batten.
"Is a bright and entertaining ditty, wherein a girl courted by three lovers proclaims her inability to come to a decision as to which swain she prefers. The one who does not waste much time upon words appears to have the best chance of success."

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 17th August, 1911.

"THE GLORY OF THE SHIA WORLD."

Major Sykes, British Consul-General and Agent to the Government of India in Khorasan, with the assistance of Khan Bahadur Ahmad-din-Khan, has translated and edited a Persian manuscript, relating to "the Glory of the Shia World," which he has published through Messrs. Macmillan and Co., illustrating the work with many reproductions in colour and in black and white from Persian paintings. Nurullah Khan, son of Mahomed Husein of Isfahan, is the author of the manuscript and in it he narrates his life and gives an account of his pilgrimage to the shrine of Imam Riza "for the information of the inhabitants of the Seven Climates." Persia enjoyed happier if less ambitious dreams in the days he writes of, half a century ago, and the author was able to ruminate over the scenes of his tour, for Persia then was a land of poetry rather than of strife. The legend of the origin of Kerman has often been told, but Nurullah Khan tells it in his own naive way and here and there breaks into verse in so doing. In the days of Ardeshir, son of Babak, who lived many centuries before the prophet, a maiden was spinning with her companions in a garden when she picked up an apple, within which she found a kerm, or worm. She, half in jest, vowed that if she completed her allotted task before her companions, she would cherish the worm and feed it daily. Almost at once her spinning was completed and from that day her father's family increased in prosperity until they conquered the province, which was thence forward known by its name of Kerman or the Worm province. Ardeshir, monarch of Iran, suffered defeat at the hands of Haftan Bokht, the father of the girl until he realised that so long as the worm was alive, he was powerless. Consequently he resolved on the destruction of the worm and, disguising himself as a merchant prince, presented himself before Haftan Bokht, and said, that as he owed all his success in trade to the good fortune of the worm, he requested the honour of feeding it for three days. The worm was forthwith destroyed. A liar ought not to prosper, but Ardeshir did, and from the day the worm ceased to exist its former keepers suffered defeat while Ardesir's career was one of triumph.

"I think, O wise men of the seven climates" writes Nurullah Khan, "that you will agree with me that the origin of Kerman is out of the common, and that the city founded by Ardeshir is no ordinary city. He it was who constructed the great ditch and also the two awesome forts, reaching to the clouds and the stronger and higher of these great fortresses, still bears his name; the other is known as the Virgin's Fort and has never been polluted by a conqueror's victory." But when Nurullah Khan visited it, "thanks to the might of the Kajar dynasty, these forts are in ruins, as peace reigns everywhere and the city of Kerman, which bears the illustrious title of the Abode of Safety, stretches far and wide at their feet. Not that there are no walls round the city, for that would be folly; but Kerman is built on a perfect plan and has great squares, peerless mosques and and superb colleges, that make it the envy of all other cities in Persia. The palace, too, is so magnificent that travellers consider its Hall of Audience to be rival to that at the capital, but Allah knows if this be true." Of the glories of Khorasan Nurallah Khan sings melodiously and pursues his way to the Sacred Threshold. Owing to the ignorance of mankind, he says, "The tomb of the holy Imam was neglected for many generations, until it chanced that the son of the Vizier of Sultan Sanjar was residing at Tus, at that time the capital, and trying to regain his health by hunting. It happened that a gazelle, pursued by the youth, took refuge in the tomb of the Imam and when he urged his horse in pursuit it declined to move. After trying every means in his power to make his horse proceed, he finally understood that he was on holy ground, so he dismounted, entered the deserted tomb and praying to the Imam was miraculously healed of his malady. That very night the Imam appeared to the wife of the Vizier in a dream and, when she heard of the miraculous recovery of her son, she informed the Vizier and the news reached the Sultan, who at once gave orders that the shrine should be repaired and other buildings added to it. The garden of Sanabad, which lies close by, was also brought into cultivation once again." From that date, although Khorasan has been ravaged again and again, the shrine has never been deserted, and when Tus was utterly destroyed and most of the inhabitants massacred by the Moghuls, the remnant gathered round the tomb of the Imam, which has now been the capital of Khorasan for many cycles of years.

The shrine forms the centre of Meshed and Nurullah Khan assures us that "when the Pivot of the Universe, the deceased Nasir-u-Din Shah, constructed a telegraph line from the capital to the sacred city, he addressed the first message to the ever-living Imam, who graciously vouchsafed a reply." All the property belonging to the Imam is sacred and those who flee from injustice receive sanctuary once they are inside the chains which hang across the road. The "Palace of Greatness," when Nurullan Khan entered it was, he says, surely worthy of its name. Its extreme length is a hundred feet and in the middle it rises to a central dome, with a smaller dome at each end. Its decoration consisted of a panelling of blue and gold tiles and above the wall and ceiling were covered with glass facets resembling diamonds, which were not the chamber dark, would make the gazer blind. Set in the wall is the round golden dish from which the immaculate Imam partook of the poisoned fruit. In the centre was a hole from which ignorant people extract a little dust and rub it on their eyes, believing it to be the very dust of the holy Imam. The richness of the shrine is said to be unspeakable. The price alone of the door facing the foot of the tomb is "worth the revenue of seven kingdoms as it is of pure gold." The floor is inlaid with the choicest slabs of coloured marble from Shandiz and the walls are covered with tiles in white, blue and gold, like the work of China. "Above them is glass facet work of such beauty that how can I represent them?" But the author of the manuscript, profoundly impressed, succeeds in describing all he saw and in reproducing it vividly before the eyes of the reader of Major Sykes' translation.

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An Industrial Disputes Court. Reuter's cables of yesterday, which mentioned possible Parliamentary action in regard to the present Labour situation and legislation for the peaceful settlement of disputes, lends interest to the suggestion made recently by Sir Charles Macara, the well-known cotton magnate. Writing to the Lord Mayor of Manchester, he advanced the idea that a special department—of the Board of Trade presumably—should be created with an advisory board composed of well-known men of the widest experience, representing both capital and labour, to whom disputes might be referred before the stage of a lock-out or strike was reached, and over which an industrial judge, holding office permanently and independently of party politics, would preside. A question was asked in Parliament on the subject, and in reply the Prime Minister promised the support of the Government to "any feasible and properly supported plan, which might tend to prevent or shorten industrial warfare." The benefit to both parties—capital and labour—of the introduction of such a system is unquestioned. One considerable advantage would be that the finding of a court of law, at any rate, after a compulsory reference, could hardly leave the same degree of bad feeling of one side towards the other, which at present often remains after a settlement reached by negotiation or by arbitration. The difficulty is to frame it in such a manner as to be entirely acceptable to both sides. Fortunately, however, there seems a disposition on the part of labour to view it favourably. Mr. Tom Fox, a prominent Trades Unionist in Lancashire, has expressed the opinion that "the great bulk of Trade Union men would hail with very great satisfaction the establishment of such a court as Sir Charles Macara indicates," while other labour leaders seem ready to support it. On the other hand, one objection, which has been already advanced, is that it would be almost impossible to get a man with the necessary experience to act as an industrial judge. To meet this it has been suggested that the industrial judge should be given technical assistance in the same manner as are stipendiary magistrates, when presiding over Board of Trade wreck inquiries. They then sit with nautical and engineering assessors. The proposed judge in labour disputes, it is suggested, who might be an official of the Board of Trade, such as Mr. Askwith, or appointed by the Board of Trade, could have a number of experienced men from all trades to assist either in the capacity of assessors, or as a jury. We may also take into account that the experience of such a judge would soon give him a very wide knowledge of various branches of industrial life, even if he did not possess such knowledge on his appointment. We can remember a stipendiary magistrate, who could have done very well without his marine assessors in the large majority of his wreck cases, while a County Court Judge who had not the advantages of assessors repeatedly astonished counsel and litigants in his court by the extent of his technical knowledge over a wide range of trades and industries. There is also the question, of course, whether reference to such a court should be compulsory, but we do not imagine there will be much difference of opinion on that point. In order that the full benefits of such a court may be received, it will be necessary that reference to it should be compulsory in all disputes of any importance. No definite proposals have been made at present; Sir Charles Macara has put forward a mere suggestion, but coming as it does at a time, when improved machinery for adjusting industrial disputes is so manifestly needed, it promises well to bear fruit.

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Coonoor Institute. The annual report of Major J. W. Cornwall, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, calls attention to the ever-increasing amount of good, which is being derived from it by the people of Southern India, and seems to us to emphasise strongly the need for the rapid extension of agencies for Pasteur treatment. The number of persons, it is reported, who go to Coonoor for treatment, is steadily increasing year by year and it is impossible to forecast when the limit will be reached. No estimate naturally, can be made of the extent to which future application of the treatment may reach, until reliable information is available as to the degree of mortality from rabies which exists in the villages. This, at present, cannot be obtained, but special measures have been suggested to Government, which, it is believed, will be effective in collecting the necessary information. There can be no doubt, the Director remarks, that the number of bitten persons who arrive at Coonoor for treatment represent an inconsiderable proportion of the total number of the bitten. Consequently the numbers of patients depends largely on the interest displayed by local authorities in promulgating news of the existence and object of the Institute, and in persuading people to go to Coonoor. For instance from the neighbourhood of one town, Badagara thirty patients have gone to Coonoor for treatment during the last two and a half years, but this in all probability is due not so much to any exceptional prevalence of rabies round Bodagara but to the alacrity of the tahsildar in sending everyone for treatment, whom he hears has been bitten by a rabid dog. The total number of persons treated during the past year is returned as 827 compared with 658 in 1909-10, 340 in 1908-9 and 182 in 1907-8. Thus the number of patients, who have received the benefit of the treatment, has multiplied four and a half times in four years. Of the total number of 827,200 persons had been bitten by animals known to have been rabid, 350 by animals probably rabid, and 164 by animals of which nothing was known. In addition there were treated 92 persons, who had come into contact with animals known to have been rabid, and in only 21 instances was there no evidence that the biting animals had suffered from rabies. The number of deaths, which, occurred, however, was 25 only, of which three were cases of patients who succumbed during treatment. Only nine died at a later period than fifteen days after the completion of treatment, and these only are accordingly accounted as failures of the treatment. That figure, however, gives a higher percentage of failures than has been experienced during any previous year, it being ·72 compared with ·15, ·29 and ·55 in the three preceding years respectively. No comment is made on this fact, which is the one unwelcome feature of the report, but in view of the largely increased attendance at the Institute, and the heavy increase of successful cases, no dissatisfaction need be felt at the year's work. In consequence of the constant increase of patients, extended accommodation is being provided. During last year two rooms to accommodate eight indigent patients were built, but these proving insufficient, six more rooms to accommodate 24 patients are now being added.

His Excellency the Governor will open the new Behmanbai building on Arsenal Road for the Dastoor Nosherwan Girls School today and Her Excellency Lady Clarke will distribute the prizes. The building, which is now complete, is one of the handsomest and most ornate buildings in Poona.

Reuter telegraphs that General Nogi has left Berlin for Japan, travelling via St. Petersburg.

General Barter, Commanding the Poona Brigade, who met with an accident at tennis, spraining his ankle, is resting for a day or two.

The proposition to have an Army Ball at Poona, as in former years, has been negatived and the idea abandoned.

The Secretary of State has conditionally sanctioned a revised proposal for a Technological Institute at Cawnpore.

The Secretary of State has approved Sir John Hewett's resumption of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, after the conclusion of the Durbar ceremonies in January next, for a period of six months.

It is understood that if reductions are made in the number of troops to be concentrated at Delhi, during the Durbar the Cavalry and Artillery will be cut down. It has been arranged all along that the Infantry should be carried by rail. Revised orders will be issued, if necessary, a week or so hence.

The Admiralty is pushing on vigorously the naval construction programme. Orders have been placed with shipbuilding firms for twelve of the twenty destroyers authorised on the 1911 programme. Some of these destroyers are of a new type, and will have a speed of 33 knots an hour.

The Italian Government has taken deep umbrage at the irksome quarantine restrictions, which the South American Republic of Argentina has imposed upon immigrants from Europe. It is announced that in order to uphold the national dignity a decree has been issued suspending the emigration of Italians to Argentina.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, July 28.

COMMERCIAL COMPETITION UNDER FRENCH PREDOMINANCE.

The Algeciras Act of 1906, which, on German demand, placed the Moroccan question on an international basis, has lately been treated with contempt by the French and the Spaniards who vie for predominance in certain parts of the Sherific Empire. Politically this treaty has already proved of little practical value. But there is another side to it. For this Agreement of all the powers provides that perfect equality should be granted to the subjects of all countries having dealings with the Moroccans and that the principle of open door ought to be respected. At least up to 1932 England secured the same principle by the Anglo-French treaty of April 1904, when in consideration of the French "desinteressement" in Egypt the English government conceded a free hand to French activity in Morocco.

At the present moment the Moroccan question is again on the tapis. A less complicated but more durable solution is sought, than that of December 1906 proved to be, and the economic interests of the countries whose political ambition in Morocco is only a second consideration, have come to the foreground. It may be safely asserted that the sending of two German warships to the port of Agadir was prompted by the anxiety for the commercial German interests in Morocco. France has already succeded in establishing a practically strong protectorate. Despite the expedition to Fes the fiction is upheld, as though Mulay Hafid was still an independent sovereign, while in reality he is a mere puppet in the hands of the French. By itself this Protectorate need not endanger the economic interest of other powers in the least. On the contrary, one might have expected, that all traders of other nationalities would find it to their interest, if France kept order on the roads and guaranteed the peaceable development of the country. The French soldiers might than be looked upon as pioneers of legitimate trade which according to the treaties ought to be equally open to all comers. If in reality this would be the state of things in Morocco, the international controversies about Morocco would not be so sharply accentuated; especially the German merchants trading in Morocco would not be so pathetic in demanding protection against the French Protectorate. The real difficulty is that, under a French Protectorate, the very essence of economic equality as provided by international treaty turns out to be entirely different from what is ordinarily understood by that term, and what it would be under an English protectorate. It is the French colonial system of administration, that stands in the way of fair dealing with the vested interests of private individuals of foreign nationality. It is an undeniable fact, that in French colonies the trade of foreign nations, English as well as German, is badly handicapped. The economic history of all French colonies bears witness of this unhappy complication. In English colonies there is no chicanery, say for German traders. The case is, however, quite different in French possessions. There every non-French merchant is vexed with innumerable small tricks and chicaneries to an extent that he is forced to withdraw in course of time. The reason for this preferential treatment of French traders is obvious. French industry and commerce are not sufficiently develped to successfully compete with English, German and American traders under equal conditions. They depend upon Government subventions and latent monopolies, and they expect such from the officials of the Republic. Consequently in all French dependencies monopolies, preferential treatment, secret subventions are quite customary. The French have not the knack to arrange matters as the English do in Egypt. Therefore all foreign merchants in Morocco, English as well as German, are very anxious, lest the French should have a free hand to establish their protectorate in Morocco.

OLD BACHELORS.

The municipal authorities of the city of Lyons are determined to levy a special supplementary tax from wealthy old bachelors. They hope thereby to counteract the various inducements for keeping free from matrimonial bonds. If this patriotic aim is not reached by the cash considerations involved,—well the City Treasurer will not grumble. The only, country where a tax on confirmed old bachelors has ever been tried, is the kingdom of Bulgaria. It has been proposed by idealistic politicians in Germany too; but up to the present it has been treated as a joke rather than as a serious and statesmanlike suggestion.

The reason for the failure of these agitations is easily explained by the refutation of their presupposition. There is no basis for the wide-spread conviction that in the German Empire, where beer gardens and restaurants are so plentiful, the number of confirmed bachelors is on the increase. On the contrary, statistical calculations prove that during the last forty years the percentage of unmarried men above forty is getting lower from decade to decade. In 1871 among 1,000 people of the population, that had reached the 40th year, 12,7 were old bachelors. Ten years later the figure had gone down to 10,9, in 1891 to 10,2 and in 1901. to 10,1. Thus the number of marriages per thousand of population went steadily up during the intervals. It is hardly probable that the old policy of withholding marriage licences to people without subsistence, made its effect still felt in 1871. Far more likely is the explanation that the growing prosperity of the country encouraged the foundation of a family in an always advancing proportion.

Nor is it borne out by the facts, if modern circumstances of life are pointed to in Germany as a justification of the average man waiting longer ere he goes in quest of a wife. Again statistics prove the very opposite of a general conviction. In Prussia the average age of men at the time of their first marriage went down from 29,5 to 28, 9 years within the last generation. It is not the scarcity of marriages nor the belated age at which they are contracted, that may cause us uneasiness. The discouraging fact is, that the percentage of births is getting smaller per thousand of the population. It is true this decrease is for the present not yet perceivable in the absolute numbers of births; but the tendency towards a limitation of the offspring seems to be permanent. The growing luxury of domestic life is probably the last cause of this modern evil felt simultaneously in England and Germany. It is here that the State authorities may try to influence the movement of the population, as they must wish that the number of births does not fall below the average of the past. Already now the Prussian State allows a certain reduction of the taxes, if there are more than four children in a family. Perhaps more drastic allowances could be introduced, and the shortage of the inland revenue caused thereby may be made good by wealthy bachelors who, by not founding a family household, need not bear the expenditure of supporting children. It is in this shape that the supplementary tax on bachelors may find favour with the legislators in Germany.

NORTH-ATLANTIC POOL CONFERENCE.

The enhanced scale of wages conceded by the shipping firms in consequence of the strike in the United Kingdom and Holland, made its influence felt during the debates of the large shipping lines interested in the North-Atlantic traffic. The Conference held in the second week of July at Liverpool decided that the steerage passage to the United States and to Canada was to be slightly raised by five or six shillings, by way of compensation for increased working expenses. As regards freight rates no advance has been arrived at. But it is only a question of time whether the charges will be adjusted to the changed situation. The freight lines and the tramps will of course also find the necessity of making good the higher wages of their seamen by higher rates of freight. At the Conference no agreement was arrived at, how the steerage passengers ought to be distributed among the various companies. It is not yet clear, whether the immigration to Canada will further advance at the expense of the influx of European immigrants into the United States. Certainly a new epoch has set in for the development of the North-west of Canada since 1908. The giant harvest of 1909 has already had its effect on the North-Atlantic traffic of 1910 and has encouraged further immigrtion on a large scale. Consequently the Canadian lines thought themselves justified in demanding a much larger share of the traffic than before. A rate war was happily avoided. On one hand the reports about the continuous decrease of the emigration into the United States kept the expectations for the next few years within narrow bounds. On the other hand it was well known that the largest German and English Companies had set aside considerable amounts for fighting out the struggle of competition. Under these circumstances the dissatisfied members of the Pool thought it best to give in and to postpone their demands for future conferences.

CLEARING DAYS AT THE BERLIN EXCHANGE.

The Committee of the Board of the Berlin Stock Exchange has entered into deliberations on the question, whether another fixture of the clearing days was not desiderable. At present the last of every month is the day of settlement in Berlin while London and Paris have shifted their clearing days to the middle or even to two days in the first and third week of every month. The inconvenenience of the Ultimo regulation in Berlin is all the more felt, because the last or first day of the month is the old customary date for settling private accounts in all branches of every day life. The consequence is that regularly a temporary scarcity of money is felt on these dates. On the quarter days this calamity is even more accentuated, as rents and interest on mortgages fall due on them and new mortgages are paid in on that day. In consideration of all these circumstances the Directors of the Imperial Bank have raised the rate of interest for the last few days of every quarter. Their idea was to induce the public to think of a less concentrated arrangement of settling accounts. For the present this step of the Central Banking Institute of the Fatherland is felt as another inconvenience. But it helped to give more interest to the problem of shifting the clearing days of the Stock Exchanges. On the whole the large bankers are against the proposed change. In the interest of international business transactions they consider it an advantage that the clearing days of the centres of the money market do not fall on the same days. As London and Paris have already burdened the other weeks of the months, the Ultimo regulation in Berlin is an advantage for international traffic. Instead the Association of Berlin Banks proposed another remedy. The salary to the officials and clerks ought to be paid some days before ultimo even in those cases where, as e. g. in the civil service of the State, the payments of salary are made in advance. If that would be conceded, rents could also be made payable a little before ultimo, with the effect, that interest on mortgages could also fall due before ultimo. Then another clearing day for the exchanges would hardly be required, as there would be no clashing of all payments on one and the same day. The Imperial Bank could in that case well repeal its recent resolution, and the old German custom would continue to accommodate international transactions.

It has been decided to go into a detailed examination of all these proposals ere the final report will be drafted by the Committee.

L. ASCH.

VENTILATION OF COTTON FACTORIES.

Appointment of Bombay Committee.

The following resolution of the Government of Bombay has been published:—In paragraph 94 of their report, the Indian Factory Labour Commission of 1908 observed that ventilation in factories, other than cotton textile factories, was in general excellent, but in regard to cotton textile factories they were of opinion that an attempt should be made to fix a standard of purity of air in order that a reasonable amount of ventilation might be insisted on. They recommended that the standard should, as in England, be expressed in terms of the proportion of carbon dioxide present in the air and that no attempt should be made to fix a standard of humidity. The Government of India are of opinion that the inquiry necessary to fix the standard of purity of air can best be carried out in Bombay and have requested the Bombay Government to appoint a committee to make the inquiry.

The Governor in Council is therefore pleased to appoint the following committee for the purpose:—Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman; the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay; the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey; Kt; Mr. N. N. Wadia; Mr. J. F. Bradbury and Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Inspector of Factories.

The investigation should extend to cotton textile factories throughout the Bombay Presidency, and the committee are requested to make recommendations both for a standard expressed in terms of volume of carbon dioxide and also for the rules necessary to enforce that standard, to be issued under section 37 (2) (g) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

The following is the paragraph of the report of the Factory Labour Commission, referring to the subject:—

Our observations show that the ventilation in factories, other than cotton textile factories, is in general excellent, and no provisions regarding the purity of the air are required in such cases. In cotton textile factories the conditions in this respect vary widely; speaking generally, the newer mills are admirably ventilated, while the arrangements in the older mills are such that, though ventilating contrivances exist, they are not effective in actual practice. In order to obtain a comfortable degree of warmth in the cold weather or in order to prevent threads snapping in the hot dry months, or when a dry breeze is blowing, it is the custom in most mills not fitted with modern ventilating arrangements to shut all the windows. In these circumstances the atmosphere of the work-rooms soon becomes very vitiated and it requires no demonstration that continued work in such foul air must necessarily be most injurious to the operatives. As one witness of long practical experience stated, any man would feel exhausted even if he merely sat in a chair in some of the work rooms for eight or nine hours, the atmosphere was so foul. Others were of opinion that the vitiated air in the mills was largely responsible both for the careless habits of work of the operatives, and for their frequent absences from the work rooms. The conditions in some mills were, they considered, such as to preclude any display of energy, and to necessitate frequent absences in order to obtain a breath of pure air. Our observations have convinced us that these statements are justified by the conditions obtaining in some cotton textile mills, and we are therefore of opinion that an attempt should be made to fix a standard of purity of air, in order that a reasonable amount of ventilation may be insisted on. Unless a standard of purity be fixed, it will be impossible for the inspectors to effect any improvement in respect of this matter. The standard should, as in England, be expressed in terms of the proportion of carbon dioxide present in the air, and power should be taken in the new Act authorising the Governor-General in Council to prescribe and enforce such a standard. The question of the standard actually to be fixed is one for chemical and medical experts; and we recommend that arrangements should now be made to conduct the experimental work necessary in order to arrive at a decision on this point. We do not consider that the standard adopted in England could be applied, without careful examination as to its suitability to India.

Two well-known Australian politicians have written a joint letter to the London *Standard*, declaring their belief, that if the suggested gift by London of the Crystal Palace to the Empire, for a perpetual exhibition of the Empire's resources be adopted, Australia will participate in the cost of the up-keep.

The inauguration of the Central Educational Board took place at Pekin on the 15th July. The Minister of Education, in his opening speech, advocated the development of industry as the key-note of the maintenance of the stability of China, while Mr. Chang Chien, the President of the Board, relied upon the universal military spirit as of paramount importance. The Regent's views are apparently in favour of a policy of compulsory elementary education.

There are five asylums for lepers in the Punjab, situated at Ambala, Dharmsala, Tarn Taran, Bawa Lakhan (Sialkot), and Rawalpindi. During the past three years a total of 1,732 patients have been treated at these institutions, among whom there were 146 deaths. In the Tarn Taran Asylum three lepers are at present undergoing an experimental course of treatment with "Nastin." The local Government gave a grant for this purpose in 1910. Up to the present no report on the progress of the experiment has been received. Colonel C. J. Bamber, in his report in the charitable dispensaries of the Punjab, says: "Judging from the result attained by this treatment in India, there is every reason to fear that the mission doctors of Tarn Taran will not meet with much success."

RAILWAY STRIKE IMMINENT.

MENACING SITUATION IN LONDON.

Threatening Attitude of Men's Society.

TROOPS KILL TWO RIOTERS IN LIVERPOOL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 15.

A crowd of three thousand men in Liverpool to-day attacked a prison-van, which was being conveyed by the Hussars. The soldiers fired on the crowd and also used their sabres. One rioter was killed and twenty were wounded.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons to-day, announced that the situation in London had improved and that all sections of workers in the docks were returning to work, though not in full numbers.

Mr. Churchill believed that all the transport workers realised the advantages they had already secured and the folly of jeopardizing them. He pointed out, further, that the soldiers in Liverpool had not fired on the people indiscriminately, but on individual houses, from which missiles were being thrown.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has decided to declare a strike throughout the country in twenty-four hours, unless certain demands are granted.

Mr. Asquith presided at a conference in Downing Street to-day, at which Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Buxton and other Ministers were present. The conference considered the whole strike situation and heard the views of representatives of the employers and the men.

LONDON, August 16.

The situation at the London Docks is again menacing, the men refusing yesterday's offer. Meanwhile, thousands of tons of foodstuffs have gone bad and are being destroyed by order of the Board of Health.

Another rioter, of those who were shot by the Hussars in Liverpool, has since died.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants have given the railway companies twenty-four hours, ending on Thursday morning, in which to decide whether they will meet the representatives of the Amalgamated Society to negotiate for a basis of settlement of the matters in dispute. Otherwise they will declare a national strike.

Mr. Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, has requested the managers of the railway companies and the Amalgamated Society to meet him to-day.

The tendency is not to believe in the inevitability of a national catastrophe. It is hoped that the Board of Trade action and common sense will avert it, or render it only partial.

Meanwhile, it is stated that the railway companies, foreseeing the trouble months ago, have made elaborate precautions and have taken measures to establish a skeleton service, if the strike should be declared. At any rate, a portion of the railwaymen do not belong to the Amalgamated Society.

Scarcity of Food.

Later.

The manœuvres in the South-Eastern district have been stopped, several regiments being held in readiness to proceed to the London strike centres.

Liners have been held up at Liverpool, and the city is full of Americans, who are unable to get home. Troops are guarding the landing-stages, owing to rumours that the rioters contemplate burning them.

Food is becoming scarce in both Liverpool and Manchester.

There is a rumour in the lobby that should the troubles be aggravated, Parliament, instead of adjourning on the 18th inst., will continue to sit in order to legislate with reference to the situation. It is known that the Government are considering proposals to secure the settlement of labour disputes without strikes, but the task is of necessity a long and arduous one. It has been widely suggested that the unrest is due to wages remaining stationary during the last decade, while the cost of living has increased.

Mr. Cooper, in the House of Commons yesterday, called attention to this suggestion, and proposed the establishment of a Royal Commission.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the Government were carefully considering the matter in all its aspects.

A crowd of starving negro sailors in Cardiff, came into collision with the police yesterday. The latter were obliged to use their batons, and as a result twelve negros were conveyed to hospital insensible.

The Manchester strike is rapidly becoming more serious. Business is utterly dislocated and stations are closed, the train services being suspended.

On the other hand, there are signs of improvement at the London Docks.

INDIAN AMENDING BILL.

LONDON, August 16.

The House of Commons, yesterday, passed the third reading of the Bill to amend the Government of India Act of 1858.

[This apparently refers to the Bill, recently introduced by Mr. Montagu, empowering the Government of India to grant superannuation allowances to the widow and other personal representatives of a civil servant, dying while on the active list.]

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

LONDON, August 16.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald will leave for India, on December 1st.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Terms of Britain's Counter-Proposals.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 16.

The British counter-proposals, concerning the Gulf section of the Baghdad Railway, were handed to Turkey at the end of July. They cover a wide field and deal generally with the questions of railway construction in Asia Minor and British participation in the projected lines. They urge the necessity of the internationalisation of financial arrangements respecting the Gulf section, with the participation, but not the preponderant participation, of Britain. Particular emphasis is laid upon the need of guarantees against differentiation to the detriment of British trade in the matter of classification or otherwise.

Nothing has been settled regarding the terminus.

The Turkish reply is now awaited.

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

Proposal for Joint Commission.

WASHINGTON, August 16.

The report of the Foreign Relations Committee of Senate defends its action in eliminating the clause from Arbitration treaties with Britain and France which provides for a Joint Commission.

The report characterises the treaties as breeders of war and not of peace, arguing that under the treaties any question arising out of the Monroe Doctrine, immigration, on territorial integrity might be determined without the constitutional co-operation of the Senate.

THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

Ex-Shah's Forces Defeated.

TEHERAN, August 16.

A fresh defeat over the followers of Reshid-es-Sultan, after the defeat of the ex-Shah's Forces seventy miles east of Teheran, has greatly encouraged supporters of the constitution.

It is rumoured that the ex-Shah has re-embarked and is awaiting developments on board a steamer in the Caspian,

CROPS DESTROYED IN CHINA.

Half a Million People Destitute.

SHANGHAI, August 16

Floods in the province of Anhui have destroyed 235,000 acres of rice, and there is no hope of any autumn crops. Half a million people are destitute.

PARSI'S DISAPPEARANCE IN LONDON.

Suicide Suspected.

LONDON, August 15.

Mr. Nasarwanji Cooper, who summoned Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree on August 11, when the case was dismissed, disappeared on Sunday last. A hat, with a letter to the Coroner, saying that he intended to commit suicide, has been found on the Victoria Embankment.

[Mr. Nassarwanji Cooper was the publisher of text books for schools in Bombay about eight or nine years ago. He subsequently went to London, where he took a deep interest in the affairs of his co-religionists resident in England and the Continent He had been conducting a paper called the "Parsi Chronicle," and was the author of a number of books, most of which were on Parsi subjects. Lately he had greatly interested himself in the question of Parsi emigration to Persia. He is the son of a leading Parsi educationist of his time, Mr. Manekji Cooper, who was the founder of the Fort High School.]

SALISBURY SHOOTING CHARGE.

Lewis Acquitted.

SALISBURY (RHODESIA), August 16.

Lewis, who was re-tried to-day for the murder of a native news-boy, has been declared not guilty.

The public cheered on the announcement being made.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, August 16.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Leslie Sutherland.

[The late Mr. Charles Leslie Sutherland, C.I.E., was born in 1839 and educated at Eton—where he was captain of the football team. From 1858 to 1870 he served in the War Office and in 1876 was attached to the British Commission to the Philadelphia Exhibition, in 1878 he was appointed an international juror at the Paris Exhibition and in the following year Assistant Commissioner on the Royal Commission on Agriculture. From 1880 to 1891 he was attached to the India Office on special service, for which he was decorated.]

SYDNEY, August 16.

The death is announced of Cardinal Moran.

[His Eminence Patrick Francis Moran became the third Archbishop of Sydney in 1884, and in the following year was appointed the first Australian Cardinal. He was born at Leighlenbridge, Co. Carlow, Ireland, in 1830, and was a nephew of Cardinal Cullen. He was educated during the years 1842-1856, at the Irish College of St. Agatha, Rome, and in the latter year was appointed Vice-President of the Irish College, and Professor of Hebrew at the College of the Propaganda, Rome. From 1866-72, he was Private Secretary to Cardinal Cullen, and from 1872-84 was R. C. Bishop of Ossory. He was the author of some score or so of volumes on ecclesiastical history and biography, and the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith.]

CHIEF OF INDIAN GENERAL STAFF.

Appointment of Sir Percy Lake.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 16.

The *Morning Post* says that the appointment of Lieut.-General Sir P. H. Lake, as Chief of the General Staff in India, is confirmed and that a General of the British Establishment will succeed him at Meerut.

[Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Henry Noel Lake, K.C.M.G., C.B., who is now in command of the 7th (Meerut) Division, has had a distinguished career. After being educated at Uppingham, he joined the 59th Foot as Lieutenant on August 9, 1873. He was promoted Captain, East Lancashire Regiment, on October 1, 1883; Major, July 1, 1891; Lieutenant-Colonel, November 13, 1899; Colonel, January 11, 1902; Major-General, March 23, 1905; and Lieutenant-General recently on the retirement of General Hildyard and consequent promotion of Lieutenant-General Oliphant. It will be seen that Sir Percy's career in the service has been a particularly lucky one, for in 38 years he has reached the second highest rank in the service. When promoted to the generals' list six years ago, he passed over the heads of 280 of his seniors. From February, 20, 1885, when he was appointed for special service with the Suakim Expeditionary Force, he has had an almost continuous run of Staff employment. He was Assistant Field Engineer with the Southern Afghanistan Field Force in the Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal), and in the Sudan Campaign, 1885, he was present in the action of Hasheen and Tofrek, and in the advance on Tamai (medal with two clasps and Khedive's bronze star). He has been Quartermaster-General of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, and was last employed as Chief of the Staff of the Canadian Militia (November 1, 1908, to November 11, 1910). In 1891-92 he was Secretary to Lord Wantage's Committee on "Terms of service in the Army."]

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Abandonment Never Considered.

LONDON, August 15.

Reuter is authorized to state that the idea of cancelling the Delhi Durbar has not been considered for one moment.

THE PEOPLE'S FETE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 16.

In connection with the People's Fete at the Coronation Durbar, the *Tribune* suggests the advisability of including wrestling among the attractions of the Fete. It says that wrestling may be called a national sport of the Punjab and the people of all Northern India enjoy nothing so keenly as the display of skilful rewstling. It will be easy to organise a *dangal*, in which all notable wrestlers of India may take part and which will contribute very largely to the success of the Fete.

HOME CRICKET.

Indians vs. Woodbrook.

LONDON, August 16.

On the resumption of the match at Woodbrook, between the Indians and Woodbrook, the Indians completed their first innings for 255, of which Jayaram scored 78, Shivram 56, and Warden 53,

The South African player Faulkner took five wickets for 87. On going in again, Woodbrook made 189 for two wickets, Morrow scoring 102, unfinished,

LONDON, August 15.

Surrey beat Leicestershire at Leicester, by an innings and 31 runs.

Kent beat Somerset at Taunton, by an inings and 225 runs.

Sussex defeated Hampshire at Horsham, by seven wickets.

The Team for Australia.

LONDON, August 16.

Gunn has accepted an invitation to accompany the M. C. C. team to Australia.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

Allocation of Cost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 16.

At a special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill came up for consideration. At their last meeting they accepted the principles of the Bill and to-day they made one suggestion, that the cost of primary education in Calcutta should be divided in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third between the Imperial Government and the Corporation.

BURMA DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, August 16.

The defamation case, L. D. Attaide, proprietor of the *Bassein News* and of the Crown Ice Factory vs. W. Lidbetter, the editor of the *Burma Critic*, Mandalay, came before the Magistrate at Bassein, on Saturday. The defamation consisted of certain allusions against the complainant's parentage and an unfounded suggestion to the effect that a warrant of attachment, by a Rangoon firm, had been issued against the Crown Ice Factory. The evidence of three witnesses was recorded to show that they understood that a warrant of attachment was issued by a Rangoon firm against the Crown Ice Factory. The accused, in reply to the Court, admitted the publication of the paragraph with his knowledge. The reference to the attachment was not to the complainant, but to the editor of the *Bassein News*, against whom there was a case of debt brought by a Rangoon firm. He pleaded justification in having published the article in good faith. The accused was charged with the offence of defamation and September 13 was fixed for the hearing of the defence evidence.

RANGOON OIL COMPANY.

No Dividend Declared.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, August 16.

The report of the Rangoon Oil Company, Ltd., for the year ending March 31st 1911, which is to be presented at the annual meeting on August 21st, shows a gross profit for the year amounting to Rs. 4,86,010 From this has been written off to depreciation and other accounts the sum of Rs. 3,11,000, leaving a net profit of Rs. 1,75,000 odd. Owing to failure of gas production at Yanangyaung and owing to the Company having had to incur abnormally heavy expenditure on both capital and revenue, the Directors regret they cannot recommend the payment of any dividend.

A VIOLENT PRISONER.

Scene in Calcutta Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 15.

Yesterday, the Howrah Sessions Court was the scene of considerable excitement. A noted thief on being sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment became exceptionally boisterous, grossly abusing the Judge and jury and expectorating upon a head-constable. The prisoner then, with a violent jerk, broke his handcuffs and would have effected an escape, but a number of constables arrived and secured him after some difficulty. The prisoner's arms were pinioned with a double set of handcuffs and he was then marched to the Howrah Jail. Here the prisoner continued to behave in a boisterous manner, and, under the direction of higher authorities, he was dispatched to the Alipore Jail under a strong escort.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL AT OOTACAMUND.

Gift by Maharaja of Bobilli.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, August 16.

At the Ootacamund Municipal Council Meeting to-day, a letter from the Private Secretary to the Governor was read stating that H. H. the Maharaja of Bobilli intends to devote the sum of money representing the salary he received as a Member of the Council since the late King-Emperor's death towards the establishment of an Institute at Ootacamund to be called the "Lawley Institute." The Council was asked to nominate one trustee. The Government have made a free grant of land for the Institute near the Secretariat Hill, and His Excellency will formally lay the foundation-stone before he relinquishes office.

The Council nominated Mr. Gonsalves as trustee to represent the Municipal Council for three years. The Institute will take the form of a cosmopolitan club.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

Drainage Scheme Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 16.

At a special meeting of the Madras Corporation yesterday, it was decided to apply to the Government for sanction to raise a loan in the open market for three lakhs of rupees for the construction of the new municipal offices, the Royal Pettah Hospital, etc., and for a loan of one lakh of rupees, from the Government, for drainage and water-works.

At the general meeting which followed, the principal business was the consideration of the Government order reviewing the special engineer's report on the progress of drainage and water-works for the quarter ending June 1st.

A resolution was passed informing the Government that the Corporation had done all in its power to expedite the Tondiarpet section of drainage scheme and that Government interference was responsible for the slow progress. The Corporation also pointed out that to make it responsible for carrying out the work and at the same time giving it no freedom of action was not conducive to the work being properly done.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Discussion in Bengal Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 16.

The debate on the Calcutta Improvement Bill was resumed in the Bengal Legislative Council this morning. The Hon'ble Mr. Duke, acting Lieutenant-Governor presided, and there was again a good attendance.

The President, on taking his seat, said that what he said at the opening of the Sessions as to the view of the Government of India regarding compensation for the compulsory acquisition of land was that the provisions in the schedule were to be taken as embodying fundamental matters of principle, any modifications of which would involve the reconsideration of the amount of assistance which the Government of India were prepared to give to the Trust. An amendment providing that temporary members added to the Board for particular purposes should be allowed to vote on all questions and be regarded as members of the Board for all purposes, was rejected.

On the motion of Rai Sitanath Roy it was decided that the Chairman of the Corporation should be allowed the same fees as the other Trustees, twenty rupees for each Board meeting he attended and ten for each committee meeting,

Later.

On the first clause providing for improvement schemes and rehousing schemes notice had been given on many amendments. Rai Shiba Sahai moved that the wording of the first clause be altered to read that "areas should not be declared insanitary except upon an official representation." If the clause was left as it stood, he said, that areas could be declared insanitary by the Trust without either a representation had been made or without any inquiry into the truth of the representation. Mr. Apear supported and said that the clause gave much wider powers than either the Bombay or English Acts.

Mr. Bompas opposed the amendment and said that the clause was designed to enable the Trust to do away with insanitary areas both in Calcutta itself and the suburbs. The amendment was rejected by 30 votes to 18 and others who moved with a view to relaxing the stringency of the clause and limiting the powers of the Trust in dealing with insanitary areas, were also defeated.

Of the 31 amendments to this clause only 12 had been disposed of when the Council rose.

At yesterday's sitting altogether 70 amendments were got through leaving 374 yet to be dealt with. To-morrow being a holiday the Council adjourned until Friday.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 16.

Information has reached the Government of India that the International Conference at the Hague on the opium question will begin on the October 16. India will be represented, but the choice of the officer for deputation to the Conference has not yet been made.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 16.

Owing to to-morrow being a holiday the Directors of the Bank of Bengal held their weekly meeting to-day and decided to leave the Bank rate at 3 per cent.

In the Jute market buyers are still holding back and prices cannot advance until they buy more freely. The Gunny market has been irregular and in the direction of lowering the prices. The money market was steady and in the share market there was more inquiry for tea shares with more business done at slightly higher prices. A small business was also reported in coal shares.

IN DAYS OF OLD.

(THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF AUGUST 17, 1825).

This day eighty-six years ago, the "Bombay Gazette" announced that the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, who was then Governor, was pleased to augment the allowances of the Officer-in-charge of the depot of King's Troops to the scale laid down in General Orders for Officers Commanding Extra Corps namely Rs. 200 a month, to have retrospective effect from the previous September; the appointment of Mr. A. N. Shaw to be Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in the Concan; Mr. W. J. Hunter to be Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in Guzerat; Mr. H. Brown to be "register" at Sholapoor; Mr. W. W. Malet, to be second register at Ahmedabad and Mr. J. A. Shaw, to be Assistant to the Accountant-General and Civil Auditor. Exchange was 1s. 11d. per rupee and the Company's paper quoted at 133

News from England in this number was not extensive and it was announced that "no final decision had taken place on any measure of importance under consideration in England; nor had any fresh incidents given rise to extraordinary interest in any part of Europe. The British Government was in the enjoyment of considerable popularity from the liberal principles on which it was proceeding; but the advocates for Catholic Emancipation were less sanguine than formerly, from the decided hostility evinced by some few members of the Cabinet to the Bill; amongst whom the Duke of York is said to be the most inimical. Perhaps his Royal Highness conceives it incumbent on him to evince some religious zeal, out of respect to the Right Revd. title under which he crawled from his mother's lap; and expects to gain credit for the sincerity of his religious sentiments from the established reputation he enjoys for purity of morals. Or is it the prudent consideration that while we are at peace with the rest of Europe, the patronage of a Commander-in-Chief having but little to support its influence, may glean something from the discords in Ireland, to satisfy its cravings?"

By no means the least disagreeable information, the "Gazette" had received from home, was "that the liberal views of Government are extending towards the colonies, and that plans are in agitation, for granting them privileges heretofore only enjoyed by the mother country." The active part taken by Mr. Huskisson in promoting these measures met with tangible appreciation, though it is added "The political sentiments of this gentleman have often been a matter of public doubt, owing to some mystery attending the confidential intimacy, which subsisted between him and leading members of the Tory party, immediately after his open avowal of violent democratic principles: for it was said—and we are not aware that it was ever contradicted—that during the troubles in France, he was a member of the Jacobin club; but obtained the cordial support of Mr. Pitt's administration, immediately on his return to England, which, gave rise to a suspicion, that he had been a secret correspondent of the members of Government, while holding the situation of clerk to a banker in Paris."

Indian news of the day contained an account of the violence of the monsoon and the wreck of the ship "Lotus" in Balasore roads, towards the end of July. The ship had left Rangoon on July 5, with eighty souls on board. The crew consisted of 16 Europeans, 22 Mahomedans, 16 Hindus and four grass-cutters besides five officers with five servants. The passengers included Lieut. Brownrigg, H. M. 13th Foot, Captain Burrowes, A.-D.-C., to Sir E. Paget, Captain Finucane H. M. 14th Foot, Adjutant McCarthy H. M. 47th Foot and Mr. Coleman, purser of the "Alligator". Sixty of these perished, but no list is given of those who lost their lives. A vessel, attempting to cross the Gutpurba, capsized and lost seventy lives—owing to over-loading, "a custom, from which the natives stimulated by avarice, seldom deviate though perfectly aware of the necessity for precautions against the periodical stress of weather."

The ship "Recovery" (Free Trader) arrived, and the company's ships "Vansittart" and "Kellie Castle" and "Lady East" (Free Trader) were reported as now departed for China, since the last issue; the "Recovery" bringing from Gravesend Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. Derby, Miss Furlong, Miss Cotgrave, Miss M. Darby, Captain Maclean, Captain Darby, Captain Ottey, Lieutenant Lewis, Ensign P. T. F. Bowes, Mr. H. W. Budden, Mr. F. Meyer, Mr. C. F. Owen, Mr. Pope, Mr. Geddys, Mr. Price, and five children. She left Gravesend on April 9th and the Downs on the 16th, stayed three days at Johanna, so was altogether 124 days on the voyage. Some of the young ladies were married within a few days after their arrival but not, it is observed, to any of their fellow passengers, whom they may have doubtless learnt to know too well during the voyage, and whatever glamour there had been in life by the time the ship left the Downs, had probably worn off when she reached Johanna.

In the "Domestic Occurrences" of the day appears the announcement of the marriage at St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Thomas Carr, Mr. John Vibart of the Hon. Co.'s Civil Service to Anna Holland, fourth daughter of the late Mr. John Forbes of Oyer Skibo, Sutherlandshire.

Completing its tale of Indian news, the journal went back to news received by the "Recovery," wherein it was stated that "an attempt have been made to feel the pulse of the House of Commons on the subject of a new project—that of building official residences for his Majesty's Ministers," a project which was eventually carried out. And then we find a vivid description of a combat between the lion "Negro" and six mastiffs "of the true English breed" for a prize of five thousand sovereigns, which was fought on the race-course at Warwick "shortly before the mail left." Seven shillings and sixpence was the admission fee and the place was crowded long before the appointed hour, betting being five to four on the dogs. Nero, however, disposed of five of the dogs, when the sixth only was "able to meet the royal beast," the articles of the fight were quoted. "If the number of dogs should be reduced to one, the remaining one should be withdrawn and the owner entitled to £100," and so "Jerry," the property of Mr. John Childers was withdrawn from the cage.

Then came what we now call a Ladies' Letter, but which there was more vulgarly described as "Female Fashions." No wonder that ladies in India won the reputation of wearing things six months behind the time, for "La Belle Assemblee" received in August was dated April, while "Ackermann's Repository of the Arts, Fashions," etc., was without date at all. However on the authority of these two publications, Bombay ladies were informed that the latest ball-dress was of Japanese plain gauze or tulle (over a white satin slip) with a full rouleau of gauze next the shoe enlivened by narrow straps of ethereal blue satin in bias. At some distance above this ornament are bouquets of blue China astirs without foliage; the stalk of white satin and each bouquet confined with a full rosette of white satin which gives a richness to this simple elegant embellishment. The corsage is of white satin with the bust beautifully marked out by crossed bouffant draperies of the same light material as the dress; the space of the corsage next the tucker part is laid in small plaits across and a narrow ornament of Vandyke blonde finishes it, where the neck is but very barely displayed; the sleeves are very full and the ornaments correspond with that of the rouleau at the bottom of the skirt. The hair is arranged very full with curls and bows and very short at the ears As a walking dress a pellisse of lavender coloured gros de Naples is recommended, the hem trimmed with two full rouleaux of the same material, above which must be a border of detached bouquets of the leaves of the water-lily richly grouped together. The hair when out-walking in this dress is arranged in the Grecian style with a cornette of Urling's lace, with a very full border, over which is a bonnet of lavender grey gros de Naples with bows of crepe of the same colour edged with white blond, broad and of a handsome pattern; two very long and broad lappets of the same material and edged also with blond, confine this tasteful bonnet under the chin. As a morning dress a pelisse of Pomona or apple-green gros de Naples is recommended, with gold ear-rings, and bracelets outside the sleeves; chain and eye-glass, pale yellow gloves, bronze colour parasol and shoes; while as a dinner dress ladies are urged to wear cerulean blue crepe lisse over a white satin slip, the corsage rather high over the bust and plain but drawn behind and a narrow satin band round the top, diamond satin trimming ornamented with a chain of crepe lisse puffs or bouffants to cross the bust in the form of a stomacher; the band in en-grandes boucles with bands of pearl and bows or meads of blue satin intermixed; long white kid gloves, white satin shoes and carved cedar fan.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Chairman, presiding.

The Committee accorded sanction to the acceptance of Messrs. S. J. Desai and Co's. tender, the lowest of six tenders received for the construction of chawls for begaries at Arthur Road. The total cost of the chawls will be Rs. 1,09,444.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner with reference to the tenders for the supply of 48 inch cast iron pipes and specials to replace the 32 inch Vehar Main between Vehar and Kurla.

The Commissioner concluded his letter by giving the following statement:

"The total cost of the work, if half were done in cast-iron and half in steel, would be—

	Rs.
Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co. supplied only at Rs. 108 per ton … …	2,35,877
Messrs Virji Teju and Co; forming embankment the whole length and laying C I pipes for half length … …	1,21,189 (x)
Messrs Minnitt and Co; supplying and laying half length in steel … …	1,81,545 (y)
Total Rs	5,38,611

(x) Contract already executed and work in hand.

(y) Excluding supervision charges.

The total cost, if done in cast-iron, would be—

	Rs
Messrs Turner, Hoare and Co … … …	5,37,838
Messrs Virji Teju and Co … … …	1,59,139
Messrs Minnitt and Co … … …	18,3 5
Total Rs	7,15,392

It was resolved to give half the work to Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co. and for the other half the Commissioner was requested to submit his report.

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's suggestion contained in the following letter from the Health Officer:

"I have the honour to inform you that the tank situated at premises No. 777, Girgaum Road, is, by reason of its containing water, giving out an offensive smell, and breeding larvæ of malaria-carrying mosquitoes, a danger and a nuisance to health. As complaints have already been received from the public regarding the nuisance arising from the tank in question, I request the favour of your obtaining the approval of the Standing Committee for filling in the same."

A MINIMUM WAGE.

The Independent Labour Party are opening a campaign with the object of agitating for a minimum wage of 30s. a week for all adult workers and shorter working hours. A Conference was held in the Labour Institute, Bradford, on July 22, and there were present about 400 delegates representing about 200 Socialist societies and trade unions in Yorkshire. Mr. B. Riley presided, and Mr. W. C. Anderson, Chairman of the Independent Labour Party, proposed a resolution in favour of a general minimum wage of 30s. a week for every adult worker and of a legal eight hours working day. Mr. Snowden, M. P., in seconding the resolution, said he did so on the assumption that it was one of those idealistic proposals such as the Independent Labour Party had launched in the past. If it was regarded as a practical proposal for immediate enactment, he was afraid his enthusiasm in supporting it would be modified somewhat. It was true there was sufficient money in the country to pay a 30s. minimum wage, but they must consider how such an enactment would affect them if a 30s. a week minimum were applied to the cotton trade. On January 1 next the Lancashire cotton trade would be closed. The average wage was 24s. a week, so the 30s. minimum would mean 6s. a week increase. Four-fifths of the cotton trade was with foreign markets, and we had to face competition of the keenest character. An increase of 6s. a week in wages would take away far more than the profit in the cotton trade. That was a fact they must face.

HOT WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The Meteorological Office reports that the temperature in the shade, on July 22, rose to about 90 degs, at several stations in the South and South-East of England, to 93 degs at South Kensington, and to 94 degs. at Margate. The Kensington reading was 3 degs. higher than that of Friday. On July 23, however, temperature fell considerably, the highest reading in the shade at Kensington being 78 degs., a falling off of 15 degs, while at Margate there was a drop of 26 degs, to 68 degs. Several more heat fires, some of them of a destructive character, are reported from various parts of the country, the outbreaks being attributed to the great heat. In the neighbourhood of Aldershot and Bisley especially the heat has converted the gorse and heather-covered country into an arid tract, ready to leap into flame at the touch of a spark. The first outbreak occurred as early as July 15, and since then fires have been of daily occurrence. They are attributed to various causes, sparks from railway engines, lighted cigarettes, and matches, and in one case to a lemonade bottle, which is believed to have acted as a burning glass and caused an extensive fire. A break in the weather occurred on July 24, but it was of a very partial and half-hearted character. Out of eight meteorological stations situated in various parts of the London district not one reported more than half a tenth of an inch of rain. At Hampstead and Wandsworth Common only two-hundredths of an inch were recorded, while at Kew there was less than one-hundredth. In London, and apparently in some other parts of Southern England, the progress of the recent drought, which was scarcely checked by the slight rains of July 24, was completely arrested by the heavier falls which took place in the early hours of July 26. Distant thunder was heard in London at about 5-25 a.m. More deaths are reported in this country as due to the heat. In the thunderstorm on July 26 the chapel of the Convent of Notre Dame in Norwich was struck by lightning. The roof was soon in flames and fell in. The chancel of the chapel was saved.

PORTUGUESE UNREST.

Monarchist Plotters and their Leaders.

Much has been written during the last few months of the intrigues carried on in Galicia by the Portuguese Monarchists established there, so that a statement from one who has lived for a month among those conspirators may not be without interest. Last autumn, writes a correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian," the first conspirator arrived in the person of Dom Joao d'Almeida, the private secretary of Dom Miguel, the Pretender to the throne of Portugal. Dom Miguel has now been some 30 years in Austria-Hungary, and Dom Joao d'Almeida has been in that country for about the same length of time. He served in the Austro-Hungarian army, was stationed in garrison towns all over the Empire, and finally became a captain in the Imperial Guard at Vienna. This position he resigned towards the end of last year in order that he might devote himself to the work of placing his master, Dom Miguel, on the Portuguese throne. Apparently he could not carry out his intrigues while remaining, at the same time, an officer in the Austro-Hungarian army, for in that army all officers are obliged to swear not to engage in politics.

D'Almeida established himself at Orense, from which centre he made frequent trips to the Portuguese frontier, close by; but, though he worked very hard, he was handicapped by his age and his lack of money. Apparently he is between 50 and 60 years of age, but he looks older. After putting himself in touch with Dom Miguel's supporters in Portuguese territory, he began, very slowly and very much handicapped by want of adequate funds, to organise a counter-revolution. So far the Monarchical movement in Galicia was not of a kind to cause the Republic any alarm. In spring, however, the situation underwent a change. This change was due to two causes—first, the collection on the Spanish side of the frontier of numerous contingents of Royalist "emigres," secondly the appearance in Galicia of a capable Royalist officer Captain Paiva Ceuceiro.

The "emigres" in question numbered in all some ten thousand, whereof perhaps six thousand were able to bear arms, and one thousand had been officers, soldiers, or policemen. They formed little communities at Tuy, Vigo, Pontevedra, Orense, Santiago de Compostello, Verin, and other places in Galicia. Some of them had left Portugal voluntarily, owing to their implacable opposition to the Republic, but the greater number of them had been obliged to leave because of their tireless activity in the Royalist interest. The Republican authorities found that they were plotting, that they had gained over many of the soldiers, and that their presence in the country constituted a serious danger.

The Monarchist plot inside Portugal was on much the same lines as the Republican plot, which had overthrown the Monarchy. There was the same secrecy and the same "system of three," whereby no one associate knew for certain of more than two other persons who were members of the association. Nearly all the other features of the Freemasons, the Carbonarios, and the Young Turks were to be found in this ultra-Catholic organisation. The binding of the members to secrecy under oath was not, however, resorted to, nor was there much likelihood of a traitor being punished with death as a traitor to the Republican cause would have been punished in September last, and as several such traitors were, as a matter of fact, punished.

The Royalist plotters were thus handicapped, at the outset, by their lack of means to inspire fear among their more undisciplined followers. The large number of expelled priests in the ranks of the organisation prevented it from developing any of that iron severity which seems to be necessary in a secret society, bent on the execution of some desperate task. Besides, the Royalists made bad plotters. They had not got the experience of their opponents. Aged monks, poets, impressionist journalists, infirm noblemen, and beardless military students cannot be expected to form as dangerous a revolutionary organisation as fanatical Republican politicians, uncompromising Radical officers, and hard-bitten, anti-clerical artisans. What told even more severely against them was their lack of a suitable place wherein to plot. All the great towns in Portugal are strongly Republican. In Lisbon the Republicans had found an admirable locus wherein to prepare the plans which succeeded so well last October. The Royalists had no city wherein to hatch their treason, and they could not hatch it in the bleak countryside. Large portions of Northern Portugal are undoubtedly Monarchist, but it would be obviously impossible to make that open country the headquarters of the anti-republican movement. The comings and goings of messengers would have soon aroused the suspicions of the authorities and led to the collapse of the conspiracy.

The Royalists had consequently to select Galicia as their base of operations. In some respects the choice was good, for Galicia is intensely Catholic and Monarchical. Moreover, it can hardly be considered as foreign soil, for the race is much the same as that which inhabits Northern Portugal, while there is as great resemblance between the Portuguese language and the Galician dialect. But, on the other hand, Galicia is a part of that Spain which the Portuguese have for many centuries regarded with distrust and contempt. Even the Portuguese refugees, now living in Galicia, cannot refrain at times from indulging in witticisms at the expense of their old-fashioned and slow-going hosts. From this one can imagine the little sympathy with which Portugal in general regards the Spaniard and the strong national feeling that might easily be aroused against a movement which depended on Spain for its existence. "Emigres", who on the territory of a hereditary enemy conspire against the institutions of their own country, are always confronted by this difficulty. The first French Revolution is a case in point.

The crowds of banished Monarchists congregated on the frontier constituted no great danger to the Republic, until Captain Couceiro also crossed the frontier. Captain Couceiro is a man of about forty-six. His mother was English; he himself speaks English perfectly; and his admirers profess to discover something peculiarly British in his military capacity, his energy, coolness, patience, and resource. His record is certainly good. During a long period of service in Africa, at first as a soldier, afterwards as a Colonial Governor, he displayed considerable military capacity. When King Manuel fell, Couceiro was the only Royalist officer who seriously incommoded the Revolutionists, and but for two things he might perhaps have suppressed the insurrection. These two things were—first, the incapacity or treachery of his superior officers, and second, the flight of the King. The latter circumstance caused Couceiro so far to forget his respect for Royalty as to employ, with regard to King Manuel, language so vigorous and, at the same time, so condemnatory that so far no newspaper in Portugal or elsewhere has had the courage to print it.

Since the Revolution Couceiro has shown himself to be a strange and unusual mixture of the idealist and the man of action—a sort of Portuguese Gordon. He is uncorruptible; money and power have evidently no attractions for him. He does not want to restore King Manuel to his throne, but he wants to overthrow the small Republican clique which has, he asserts, established in Portugal a despotism worse than that of the Braganzas. Having established a temporary military Government, Couceiro proposes to hold a plebiscite, in order to ascertain exactly what kind of government it is that the Portuguese people want. If they declare unmistakably for a republic, he will see that they get a republic, not like the present one, but a republic in which the Catholics and the extreme Conservatives will be represented as well as the advanced Radicals. If they declare for Dom Miguel, the Dictator will at once bring that Pretender. If they want Dom Manuel, Dom Manuel will again be king.

Such are the dreams of Couceiro. As a matter of fact, however, a successful counter-revolution would almost inevitably restore Dom Manuel. Ninety per cent of the plotters are in favour of him, and even in the train of Couceiro there are many adroit wire-pullers who would probably bring King Manuel back as soon as Oporto fell and have him proclaimed by the army. Chief among these wirepullers is Senhor Chagas, formerly editor of the "Correio da Manha," and now known among the conspirators as chief of the civil section of the Royalist movement.

Immediately after the Revolution, Couceiro left the army. He could not associate with officers who had broken their oath of loyalty and soldiers who had mutinied and murdered their superiors. The Republicans were very anxious to have this able and high-spirited officer on their side and offered him an important and highly-paid post, but he refused all these offers, though that refusal reduced him for a time to the position of a teacher of English in an educational establishment at Lisbon. Meanwhile there were forming on the frontier and in Portugal he monarchical secret societies of which I have already spoken. Agents of those societies lost no time in approaching Conceiro, and they at last gained his adhesion on the conditions already given—namely, that the Portuguese people should be freely consulted as to the form of government which they preferred, and that, in the event of the counter-revolution being successful, they should have that form of government and no other. Conceiro's departure from Portugal was marked by the almost Quixotic sense of honour which had always distinguished him. He first of all approached the President of the Republic, who received him affably, and proposed that a poll of the people should be taken as to the form of government which Portugal wanted. Naturally enough, the President refused, whereupon Conceiro notified the Government that he was going to leave the country in order to do his utmost to bring about their overthrow. He issued this notification twenty-four hours before his departure in order that the military authorities should, if so minded, have an opportunity of arresting him. He even published his address and disdained to conceal himself. The Government confined itself, however, to striking his name out of the army list. He left the country openly without any attempt being made to molest him either by the police or by the various secret societies which established the Republic, and which are still to some extent the power behind the Presidential chair.

ORIENTAL MUSIC.

EASTERNS FASHIONS IN THE WEST.

Eastern fashions to-day enjoy a marked vogue. An Eastern style of feminine dress has been introduced; we have Eastern plays; and especially are we inundated with socalled Eastern music. It is worthy of note that, whereas in regard to the dress the original mode has been faithfully followed, and while the theatrical productions show a close attention to atmosphere and Oriental detail, in the matter of the music a curious error has crept into the composers' minds.

Judging from the general tendency of the numerous compositions offered us which bear Oriental titles, and, in many cases, are distinctly specified to be Oriental airs, the modern musician clearly supposes Eastern music to be slow and mournful. This, generally speaking, is wrong. From the habits and customs of the Orientals one would, not unnaturally, expect their music to be dreamy and languorous, whereas actually it is more often very lively. There are exceptions, of course; but the typical Eastern melody is, emphatically, not of the lugubrious kind. The Moorish airs, for example, are practically all bright and lively. Since they possess no means of writing down their music, its true form remains unknown to all but those who have travelled among them, and to this, no doubt, the erroneous impression of most European composers is attributable. They have but few airs of the dreamy kind. Of these few, the "Mizmoune" is perhaps the best example; but even the "Mizmoune" possesses none of that voluptuous languor which characterises pseudo-Eastern music. It is a legend among the Moors that the flowers of mullein and mothwort will fall from their stalks at the playing of the "Mizmoune"; but to European ears the air seems monotonous and dreary.

MONOTONOUS THEMES.

Monotony is a strong feature of all Oriental music, by reason of the rather primitive instruments of the East. Arab music, for example, rarely consists of more than one strain. The favourite Arab instrument is the Arabebbah, an arrangement of a bladder and string, which dates back to a remote antiquity. The Gaspah, again, is only a common reed, open ach end and having the side bored with three at more holes, according to the ability of the preformer. A great number of holes is unnecessary, since the compass of their tunes rarely exceeds an octave. Another Arab instrument, the Tarr, is made like a sieve, consisting of a thin rim, or hoop of wood, with a skin of parchment stretched over the top of it. The tarr is undoubtedly the tympanum of the ancients; for not only is it in general use all over Barbary, Egypt, and the Levant, but the method of playing it, and also the shape of the instrument itself, identify it with that which appears in the hands of the Bacchanals in antique bas reliefs and stotues. From the mere form of their instruments it is obvious that Arab music, at any rate, cannot be of a dreamy description.

Moorish music is rather more ambitions than that of the Bedouins, for the Moors possess a greater variety of instruments. In addition to several kinds of flutes and hautboys, they have the Rebebb, a violin of two strings, which is played upon with a bow, and the A'oude, a bass, double-stringed lute, which is touched with a plectrum. From A'oude is doubtless derived the Spanish laud or laut and the English lute (supposed by some to be the testudo of the ancients). They have also a number of smaller guitars, of various sizes, each tuned an octave higher than another. The Moors, too, possess an improvement upon the tarr of the Bedouins, for suspended loosely upon pieces of wire in the rim are several pairs of thin, hollow brass plates or small cymbals, lending the instrument something of the quality of a large tambourine. These Eastern musicians learn all their music by ear, and pass quickly from one air to another, hastening the time, yet always preserving great uniformity and exactness throughout their performances. Some twenty or thirty Moorish instrumentalists will play on, thus, through air after air, without error or hesitation, during the great part of a night.

DOLEFUL AIRS.

Possibly the widespread idea that Oriental music is sad may be traced to Turkey. Certainly the airs of the people in Turkey possess a doleful turn. But in assuming these to be national airs, as those of the Moors and Bedouins, one would err. The popular airs of Turkey are of Greek origin, and Greek music is markedly doleful, in keeping with the dark and melancholy vein which underruns the ebullient Greek temperament. The Turkish instruments reveal the same influence. One of them is like a long-necked bottle or flagon, and is played upon like the Moorish Rebebb. It would be interesting to know if this instrument can claim kinship through the Greeks, with the Ancient Egyptian Nefer. Certainly its outward form is not dissimilar. Another Turkish instrument resembles the European dultimer but has brass strings, and is touched sometimes with the fingers, sometimes with two small sticks, and sometimes with the plectrum. The use of the sticks is strangely reminiscent of the xylophone; and the airs played upon these instruments are often in three-four or three-eight tempo. The first strain in the second number of Luigini's suite, "Ballet Egyptien," may be cited as a typical air of this class, but it cannot, for that reason, be regarded as truly Oriental, for the reason that all these slow melodies are of Grecian origin. In the important Turkish households more typical national music may be heard, interpreted by bands containing flutes, hautboys, trumpets, drums, kettle-drums, and cymbals. This music is shrill and essentially martial in tone, and the time is always hastened towards the conclusion.

In short, there is nothing more dreamy in real Turkish music than in the music of the Arabs or of the Moors. The most marked characteristics of Oriental melodies are their monotony and their jerky form. The whole supposition that Eastern airs are sensuous and sad is a fallacy.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th July on 1,773·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week........	1,85,000	2,41,000	7,000	4,33,000
Or per mile of Railway........	104	136	4	244
For previous 3 weeks of half year	7,98,000	6,81,000	21,800	14,95,800
Total for 4 weeks	9,78,000	9,22,000	23,800	19,28,800
T COMPARISON. otal for corresponding week For previous year	2,06,147	2,64,457	6,440	4,77,044
Per mile of Ry..	116	149	4	269
otal to corresponding date...	10,02,191	9,84,285	26,680	20,13,156

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 44,044
Do. to date ....Rs. 84,356

PROPOSED HOSPITAL AT JEDDAH.

For Treatment of Indian Hajis.

THE following correspondence dealing with a proposal to found a hospital at Jeddah for Indian pilgrims, has been published by the Government of Bombay.

From the President, Haj Committee, Bombay, to the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated February 7th :—

With reference to Government Resolution, General Department, dated 16th November, 1910, I have the honour to inform you that the Haj Committee are strongly in favour of the proposal to found a hospital at Jeddah, for Indian Musalman pilgrims, and that in their opinion it will be possible by degrees to raise sufficient money (a) to build the hospital and (b) to provide an endowment fund. They are of opinion that subscription should be called for from all parts of India and have requested me to draft a letter, of which I enclose a copy, for despatch to all the Anjumans in various parts of India. They are, however, of opinion that the crusade will prosper more vigorously if Provincial Governments are requested by the Government of India to urge the great desirability of the scheme upon the richer Mahomedans and the various Musalman societies, in their respective areas of jurisdiction, and if also the Government of India and local Governments will similarly approach the Mahomedan chiefs of India, such as His Highness the Nizam, Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal etc., etc.

So far as appeals to local charity and to the Anjumans of India are concerned, the Haj Committee is fully prepared to act both as the medium of appeal and also as temporary treasurers of the sums thus collected. They consider it more preferable to ask at once for sufficient to cover both building cost and subsequent maintenance than to trust for maintenance to yearly subscription in the future.

From the President, Haj Committee, Bombay, to the Anjumans:—

I have the honour to inform you that the Secretary of State for India has forwarded to the Governor General of India in Council a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, which has, as its accompaniment, a despatch from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, urging the desirability of establishing a hospital for pilgrims at Jeddah. The despatch goes to show that, of all the pilgrims who journey annually to Jeddah on their way to and from Mecca and Medina, the majority are pilgrims from India and that for want of well-equipped and well-managed hospital, these Indian Mahomedan pilgrims are subjected to very great suffering and often die in the streets of Jeddah for want of medical care and nursing. The British Ambassador is, therefore, anxious to build, equip and maintain a proper hospital for Indian pilgrims at Jeddah. The medical staff would consist of Mahomedan doctors appointed from India and the building, when completed, would, it is suggested, be named the King Edward Memorial Hospital. The British Ambassador estimates that the cost of construction would be at least £2,000, i.e., Rs. 30,000, and in all probability would be Rs. 50,000, while the annual cost of maintenance would be £600, i.e., Rs. 9,000. In other words, the capital sum required for maintenance and invested at Rs. 3 1-2 per cent. will be about Rs. 2,60,000. Thus the total sum required to build and equip such a hospital will be a little more than Rs. 3 lakhs, The Government of India, the Government of Bombay and, in fact, all those who have at heart the interests of Mahomedan pilgrims to the Hedjaz are most anxious that this scheme should be carried into effect and that the great sufferings and hardships, to which the Musalman pilgrims are now exposed, should thus be obviated.

From the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated February 14 :—

With reference to letter from General Department, dated 16th November last, I have the honour to state that the opinion of the Haj Committee has been forwarded to you directly by me as the President of that body and I fully agree with the suggestions therein contained.

GOVERNMENT LETTER.

From the Secretary to Government, General Department, to the Government of India, Department of Education (Sanitary), dated June 5 :—I am directed to refer to Home Department letter dated 3rd October, 1910, on the subject of a proposal made by His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople for the establishment of a hospital at Jeddah for Indian pilgrims. I am to state, for the information of the Government of India, that the Haj Committee, Bombay, who were consulted in the matter, are strongly in favour of the proposal to found a hospital at Jeddah for Indian Musalman pilgrims and are of opinion that it will be possible by degrees to raise sufficient money (a) to build the hospital and (b) to provide an endowment fund. The committee consider that subscriptions should be called for from all parts of India, and with this object in view they propose to address the Anjumans in various parts of India. They are, however, of opinion that the attempt to raise funds would prove more successful if the Governments of other provinces were asked to co-operate in the matter by urging the desirability of the scheme upon the more wealthy Mahomedans and the various Mahomedan societies in their respective jurisdictions. They also suggest that the Mahomedan Chiefs of India and other Mahomedans of high standing, such as His Highness the Nizam Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and His Highness the Aga Khan, might with advantage be approached in the matter. Finally, they consider it preferable that funds should be collected in the first instance to cover both the cost of the building and subsequent maintenance than to trust for maintenance to yearly subscriptions in future. The British Consul at Jeddah estimates the cost of constructing the proposed hospital at £2,000 or Rs. 30,000, and the annual cost of maintenance at £600 or Rs.9,000, but these estimates are entirely inadequate. The following revised estimate has been prepared, from which it will be seen that the total amount required for building and maintaining the hospital is 5 1-2 lakhs:—Construction and equipment: hospital of 50 beds Rs. 1,10,000; maintenance, hospital servants, renewal of bedding, diets, instruments and drugs Rs. 9,000 per annum; one medical officer and one assistant Rs. 6,000 per annum. This sum capitalized at 3 1-2 per cent. means Rs. 4,29,000; for contingencies Rs. 11,000; total Rs. 5,50,000.

The Governor in Council is of opinion that the scheme would be of great benefit to Indian pilgrims and that it should be carried through if the necessary funds can be raised by private subscription. He agrees that the hospital should not be erected until the cost of maintenance is assured. The Haj Committee in Bombay are prepared to local charity and to the Anjumans throughout India. They are prepared to act as temporary treasurers of the fund and to place the money in temporary deposit in the Bank of Bombay. If the Government of India desire to proceed with the scheme, I am to suggest that all Provincial Governments and Administrations may be addressed with the view of their giving official support to the project.

From the Government of India, Department of Education (Sanitary), to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, dated June 5 :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th June regarding the scheme for the establishment of a hospital at Jeddah for Indian pilgrims, out of subscriptions to be raised from Indian Mahomedans. In reply I am to say that the Government of India have full sympathy with the scheme which, if carried out, will greatly ameliorate of the condition of Indian pilgrims at Jeddah. At the same time they think it preferable that the Haj Committee should themselves approach Local Governments and Administrations and the Mahomedan Chiefs and leaders in regard to the collection of funds. A copy of the correspondence on the subject is being sent to Local Governments for information.

THE "HOME UNIVERSITY"

(BY T. P. C. WILSON.)

[The following essay by Mr. T. P. C. Wilson, schoolmaster, Bristol, has been awarded the first prize of £50 for the best paper on "any one or all" of the first ten volumes of the Home University Library.]

The growth of mankind's education is—like almost all growth—invisible. We cannot watch its seeds opening out the folded life which is in them, but we can see the results of their movement. We do not observe the fibres swelling into a perfection of leaf, but we can see the leaf itself, a tangible proof of that secret progress. And in the history of knowledge, whether of an individual or of a nation, there may generally be noted, if not growth itself, at least periods of growth, certain well-defined stages of advance.

Education is essentially restless. It shakes learning out of old ruts, it stirs up stagnation, and it beckons. Its processes are therefore vaguely dissatisfying. They produce troubled desire, and hope so undefined as to touch the borders of despair. The thread of dreams becomes tangled with achieved thought. In a young mind bewilderment is apt to succeed divine curiosity. Knowledge is too tremendous and too insatiate. It is complex and incalculably untidy. The instinctive lust for it is beaten back by a realisation that the finite cannot hope to contain the boundless. And that is a wisdom which will always war with knowledge, which will never cease to kill high ambition, and stand in the path of its mother, education.

But there comes a time for each man when his knowledge has bounds set about it, when redundancy is destroyed for him, when a certain order dawns from chaos. If he could see his acquired learning as a bewilderment of waters, of streams swift and lazy, of subtle cross-currents, foaming and sleeping, throwing a vague net of tributaries to the dim horizon, he would find it suddenly narrowed into one channel, a clear way between banks, where the plan of its movement could be traced before it swept into its riotous tangle again. And these bounds are set by books, books which epitomise his dim untidiness of learning. Vagueness of knowledge is caught and held in a little volume. Its colossal genius is prisoned between two covers; chained between pages which proclaim its divinity. Generally, be it noted, the volume is not little and the pages make proclamation in a strange tongue. And that is why the "Home University Library" has done a new thing. For its volumes are dwarfs beside encyclopedic giants, and they possess the noblest of all speech, simplicity. They are friends calling out of the night, not dim monsters holding muffled converse beyond the clouds.

It is on the first ten volumes only that this judgment is based, but it is a fair judgment, because even if no more than these ten were issued something great would have been accomplished in the destruction of ignorance. Truth is seldom naked in a world of talkers, and it needs a new Socrates to construct knowledge by methods of destruction. We babble excitedly of politics, of Parliament and Socialism and War, till some one tells us what War is, what Socialism means, what Parliament stands for, and our complacent prejudices are destroyed to make way for knowledge. It has always been the way of mankind. Sooner or later the babblers turn to the quiet man who knows what they do not know. Sooner or later the man who has learned becomes the man who teaches. The first ten volumes have been well chosen. They are almost all directly pertinent to this time of restlessness and change. They are not like Hamlet's book, "words, words, words." Their eloquence lies in the pregnancy of their speech and not in its abundance. Moreover, they present vivid cantrasts, and contrasts are the charm of existence.

We have the contrast of Sir Courtenay Ilbert's volume on "Parliment" with Mr. MacDonald's "Socialist Movement," of Mr. Hilaire Bellock's "French Revolution" with the "History of War and (above all) Peace." We have the glaring contrast of "The Stock Exchange," that feverish complexity of financral machinery, with the terrible calmness of the big earth herself, her vast unchanging silences in Dr. Bruce's "Polar Exploration," her almost incalculably slow and minute processes in the "Evolution of Plants," and in "Modern Geography", the movements of decay and recreation on her surtaces, the relation she bears to the men who swarm minutely over her. And then into the ordered riot of mankind, following certain big laws of conduct and progress and change, flashes the disconcerting fire of genius. In two volumes we find it: in Mr. Masefield's "Shakespeare" and in "Irish Nationality," by Mrs. Green.

Mr. Masefield is himself a genius, partly because he is a poet, but he is specially equipped for his task by the paradox of his art. In much of his prose work he has displayed the rare quality of possessing two minds—the mind of a careful and patient observer, and the mind of a poet, rebellious against meticulous fact and soaring to an instinctive joy of spaces. And it is both these minds that are brought to bear on the genius of Shakespeare in this fascinating volume. Mr. Masefield comes very near to worshipping Shakespeare, but his enthusiasm can take notice that is analytic and minute. Genius does not, as a rule, analyse itself, and the fact that Shakespeare wrote as life prompted him, and did not live as his plays dictated (which is a by no means uncommon point of view!) makes true analysis a thing of subtle difficulties, though Mr. Masefield's vigorous prose makes it appear easy. His insight—allied to his distinctive style—lay much of this master-mind open to us. He has written a book worthy of his art, for it is a noble thing to teach man the possibilities of their own nobility, and Shakespeare was human. "Irish Nationality" treats of a greater mystery than even Shakespeare's genius, because its text is the genius of a nation and not of an individual. It is a vaster spirit achieving less consequent results, an immense and splendid influence moving a whole people to strange and often inglorious ends. Mrs. Green's book touches heights of eloquence. It is a book of sympathy and interpretation. The tears of Ireland are in it, but sympathy goes beyond tears, and we see the pageant of a great race moving to the music of fate. Never was a more opportune time than the present for such a book. The future of Ireland is still undecided, and neither the future nor the present can ever be comprehensible to one who knows little of the past. History does not explode, it dawns. And that is why the "Home University" volume on "Parliament" is such an apt forerunner of all books concerning progress. It awes the exuberance of youth with its reminder of scarred and tested experience. Its grave nobility, its serious progress, its often laughable touches of a ceremonious past, are too redolent of an honourable age not to command respect.

It is one of the miracles of our Constitution that, within its approval, crabbed age and youth have been able to live so long together. Sir Courtenay Ilbert shows us, in clear and natural language, the picture of that complex courtesy which bows to all its sons. It is impossible not to be charmed with its stately ritual, wedded to its astonishing modernity. And then, with an air of butting doggedly into its dignity, comes "Socialism," a thing of young movement and young vigour. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald gives us a book that is never callow but always young, at times almost cruelly so, as book of big dreams and generous hopes, but of dreams that will not remain so content, of hopes that will move hills to become accomplished facts. He is always fair and seldom impassioned, though he is frequently eloquent (notably on page 245. etc., and on page 121). His figures are carefully chosen, and the defensive side of his arguments, especially in "What Socialism is not," is set forth comprehensively and well. Altogether, it is a remarkable contribution to the literature of that great movement which Mr. Macdonald calls "a tendency and not a creed." I should not be surprised if it took its place as the standard English work on Socialism for many years to come.

Of Mr. Hilaire Belloc's "French Revolution" there can be no two opinions. It is a by no means obvious fact that it requires a Latin mind to interpret the Latin temperament, and what Tennyson regarded as "the red fool-fury of the Seine" and Carlyle as a museum of character-puppets, which he dressed and undressed with dour delight, Mr. Belloc knows to be the logical movement of a natural power intensified into irresistible energy. He knows that it created a solid rung in the slow ladder of things, that out of that terrible welter of blood stepped History. Like all true historians, Mr. Belloc shows signs of research and careful observation. Some of his discussions on the relations between the Revolution and the social machinery of France are sufficiently new to arouse a very fresh interest in that tremendous drama.

"The History of War and Peace" is perhaps the most "topical" of all these volumes. There is no subject that has leapt so suddenly into prominence as that old dream of univeral peace, always the dream of poets and philosophers, but only lately of politicians. That it is far more than a dream if established in this moving book. Mr. Perris gives us a very clean and virile picture, a picture that somehow brought to my mind a wonderful piece of magic in Tennyson's "Revenge," the effect of Peace stepping into the midst of war-shattered and weary chaos.

"And the sun went down and the stars came out far over the summer sea."

It is a book that will lay a cool hand on the fever of modern lust for warfare.

There remains the contrast of "The Stock Exchange" with the three "nature" volumes. I strongly suspect that the former will be the most definitely Socratic of all the ten volumes, Socratic, I mean, in the sense of seizing phrases and expressions which are in common use and stripping them to a surprising extent before their true meaning appears. The book explains the difficult mechanism of this complex economic system with admirable clearness and detachment. It is quite a valuable reference volume and unusually free from bewildering technicalities.

Of the other three volumes, Dr. Scott's exceedingly fascinating work on "The Evolution of Plants" needs no "bush." The very word "evolution" has tremendous magic in it. It is the supreme fact which has added to modern science "a vivifying and coordinating principle" ("Modern Geography," p. 11.), and this clearly-written book, with its infinity of suggestion, is one of the most frankly interesting studies it has been my fortune to read. The illustrations are an excellent addition to the text.

"Polar Exploration" should attract widespread attention at a time when so much public interest centres round expeditions of discovery. Moreover, Dr. Bruce speaks with authority, for he brings to his book the unfailing attraction of personal experience. His work is a notable addition to the recorded science of Arctic regions, embracing as it does almost all the known facts, and, unless I am mistaken, the results of several new discoveries. It carries with it a sense of bleak distances and eloquent silences, framing the slow perfection of organisms living and developing amidst the white loneliness of frozen spaces. And finally, in a modest volume with a modest title, the whole earth comes under our survey.

I can give Dr. Newbigin's restrained and illuminating story no higher prise than to say that, as I write, seeing the great shoulders of the earth heave up against the low sun, I, who learnt "geography" at school, find it transfigured by her magic, laid bare to me in a crowded vision of vast and secret change, of movement and colour and subtle energies.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HERE'S TO THE YEAR THAT'S AWA'.

The season is over. Radiant days that are done—what beauties of pageant and personage have passed before you! It has been an auspicious period indeed, says Mary Howarth in the "World" of mail week, and everyone has united in proclaiming it good. This week the scene ascends upon Goodwood, concerning which there are many sartorial observances to chronicle. It is remarked frequently in connection with the period of the year upon which we are now entering that Fashion takes her ease and rests. This is not the case. Personified by the designers and dressmakers of renown, she is never idle, and this summer has had less opportunity of being lazy than usual, owing to the fact that the hot weather has been deleterious to light and airy attire. Rain is capable of spoiling pretty apparel in an hour; sun and heat are less quick in their methods, but as sure, giving a gown very speedily the "fagged" air that is a certain destroyer of its beauty. Hence for Goodwood many new toilettes have been made.

JACK SPRATT DRESSES.

There is an amusing contradiction in these frocks that are made of the finest net and the coarsest trimming, which one is disposed to think must be the result of cogitation on the part of Mr. Jack Spratt "et Cie." Mrs Spratt would naturally prefer the exact opposite in materials to her husband, and yet between the two they have been able to come to an amicable conclusion A very beautiful race toilette is made of lettuce-green net, as fine as tulle, with half the skirt a mass of biscuit-coloured embroidery upon linen, veiled here and there to prove the beauty of the alien fabrics in juxtaposition. There is still more audacity, perhaps, in a frock of white serge, with a very finely "ribbed" surface, decked with white embroidered linen and bands of indigo-blue chiffon, piped with black velvet, an example of massed materials that is quite daring and treated most dexterously. And what but praise has one for the cool beauty of a frock of white "voile desoie" with a coatee of white Cluny lace and a waist-band of Veronese velvet, richly green, but with its crudity gloriously mellowed? The between seasons justify the appearance of many freakish accessories of dress; the scarf that is affixed to one shoulder, while the other end is left loose to be wound about the arm, the motor veil that is of brilliant colours shading one into the other; the stockings that match, the lace inset shoes with cardinal heels, the bags that agree with each dress to which they appertain. To write about coats at this juncture is an effort, and whether the heat will permit the pretty silken and linen affairs, that have been prepared for Goodwood to be worn remains to be seen. That they are piquant is undeniable, especially when the sleeves are long and closely fitting, under which circumstances they naturally disagree with torrid days. But in the glades there will be breezes from the not very distant sea and the rose-coloured, green, and old-gold coatees will make vivid splashes of colour upon the white frocks they adorn.

BRIDES IN BROCADE.

The brides of the past week have proved that the majesty of the marriage robe appeals to many young women of the present day. Miss Rita Longfield's golden robe was most successful as well as unconventional. It was a sheeth dress, not too closely fitted to the figure, made of gold and white brocade, with a lace chemisette cut very low at the throat. Her train was coutred with exquisite "point de Milan" lace, with a backing of glistening gold, and a border of gold tissue. She chose a long tulle veil and a wreath of orange-blossom, and her bridesmaids, with their white satin dresses inset with gold, wore gold veils over wreaths of smilax bunched with purple pansies above the ears. Miss Brassey's toilette was in some details like that of Miss Rita Longfield, but instead of wearing short sleeves, Miss Brassey chose the long and closely fitting ones of modiaeval times, buttoned with pearls to the elbow and finished at the wrists with gauntlet cuffs. Her gown was made of silver brocade, and the train was cut in one with it. In both cases the brides' frocks were supported by shoulder-straps passed over lace chemisettes. I hear that Miss Brassey chose a lace veil, which reminds me to say that Miss Laura Robarts' dress was made mainly of very beautiful Brussels lace, draped in a graceful manner, and completed by a pure white brocade train. On the whole the mediæval wedding dress, or, to give its more modern name, the Renaissance robe, has been the most frequently chosen model of the brides of this season. Miss Barbara Jekyll's bridesmaids were robed in delphinium blue chiffon veiled with pearl-grey chiffon, the two colours separated by a sandwiching of grey. The gold star embroideries on their skirts and sleeves, and their headdresses of blue chiffon, edged with leaves and weighted with tiny gold oranges and blossom, were of a very original design.

FASHIONS FORETOLD AND MATERIALISED.

The fashions of 1830, inclusive of more voluminous skirts, shawls, and pretty ruches, that were foretold as coming six months ago, have warted with the sheath dress and proved the merits of their case by finding many advocates. It is likely that the early autumn will see their cause strengthened by the aid of patterned cashmeres and fine materials chequered and spotted. Stripes deserve a rest, and will probably seek repose. "Crepe de Chine" shawls are essentially graceful, and many are gay with Oriental embroideries in bright yet soft rose and amber colourings. The Persian palm pattern upon chiffon or the finest gossamer gauze, lined with one of the predominant shades of the design, makes a cheery and handsome cover-all for evening casino wear. But women will wear furs, even in the dog-days and in the cool of the evening "an automobile" there is nothing more becoming or more pleasant.

WON'T YOU?

One of the few remaining London cries resounds this week in the capital. "Won't you buy my sweet lavender?" the hawkers lilt in quiet streets, and in their hands hold the twenty spikes for a penny allocated by tradition, and the song to the barter. It is time, indeed, to think of going ourselves to search in quiet gardens for the fragrant herb.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

R. G. A. vs. Y. M. C. A.

ON Wednesday evening, an interesting game of football was witnessed on the Cooperage, Bombay, when the Royal Garrison Artillery met the team of the Young Men's Christian Association in a Harwood League fixture. Play was fairly even, although the soldiers did the most of the pressing, but Hildreth, in goal, put up a good defence. The Y. M. C. A. forwards made dangerous dashes at times.

Soon after the start Hunt put in a low shot which Hildreth saved with difficulty and then Maurice lost a chance of scoring for the Y. M. C. A. Play was carried on in midfield for some minutes and then the soldiers drew towards their opponents' goal, forcing a succession of corners. These they did not materialise into goals and later Hildreth saved well when pressed by the full forward line. The R. G. A. continued to attack and eventually Fleming beat Hildreth by heading the ball on to the upright, whence it rebounded into goal. Just before the whistle announced the interval Cooper scored, for the soldiers, from the wing.

R. G. A. .... 2 goals.
Y. M. C. A. .... nil.

On the restart of play, a spirited attack was made by the Artillery forwards and McConaghey put in a shot which glanced into the goal off the upright. Exchanges continued in favour of the soldiers and after ten minutes had passed, Hildreth was beaten by a ground shot from Fleming. Another period of even play followed, Maurice losing a good chance of scoring for his side by shooting high. Then Quinn made an individual run which he terminated by scoring cleverly, and followed this up by placing a judicious centre from which Broadfoot scored. Exchanges of long kicking followed, the only feature being a good save by Leary from Tuffield. Then from a corner against the Y. M. C. A. Quinn headed the ball through just on time. Score :—

R. G. A. .... 7 goals
Y. M. C. A. .... nil

Teams :—

R. G. A:—Goal, Leary; backs, Turner and Kenney; half-backs, Clarke, Hunt and Stewart; forwards, Cooper, Broadfoot, Fleming, McConaghey, and Quinn.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Hildreth; backs, Robinson and Mathalone; half-backs, Phillips, Knight and Benson, forwards, Cornfield, Thomson, Maurice, Tuffield and Cooper.

Referee:—Mr. Colin Ross.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	10	10	0	0	61	3	20
R. G. A.	11	8	2	1	43	14	17
Bombay Gymkhana..........	11	5	3	3	34	16	13
Bombay F. C..............	10	3	4	3	19	15	9
Y. M. C. A.	12	4	8	0	13	32	8
Telegraphs	12	2	9	1	6	35	5
B. V. A.	10	1	7	2	2	48	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The programme of mud sports, which unfortunately had to be postponed last week, was carried out on the Marine Lines Maidan last evening in fine weather, and proved one of the most interesting meetings of the season. The Menagerie stakes, for instance, in which gentlemen were called upon as successfully as they might "to imitate the noises and antics" of various animals, provoked a good deal of genuine amusement, while other competitions on the serious side which were equally tests of skill, produced good competition. A difficult circuitous course of "heads and posts" which included four jumps, and was the biggest test of the afternoon was very creditably won by a young member of the Light Horse. Results:—

JUMPING, (half sections): 1, W. Graham and W. Priestley; 2, R. A. Spence and A. E. Baird; 3, E. G. Pearson and Withers.

BENDING RACE (bare-back): 1, Knight-Bruce; 2. W. Moulton; 3, H. G. W. Meikle.

Heads and Posts: 1, W. Moulton: 2, Brodrick; 3, E. G. Pearson.

V. C. RACE: 1, E. G. Pearson; 2, W. Moulton; 3, Knight-Bruce.

LADIES' NOMINATION (MENAGERIE STAKES), Conditions :—Gentlemen will be provided, on starting, with a piece of paper on which will be written the name of an animal. They will ride given course, dismount and run to a line 20 ft. distant from where their partners are standing and will imitate in any way they please the noises or antics of that animal. The lady will write the name of the animal on a piece of paper and will run with it to partner, who will return over same course 1, E. G. Pearson and Mrs. Shanks; 2 Knight-Bruce and. Mrs. Barlow; 3 R. G. Kennedy; and Mrs. Pearson

SCURRY: 1, E. G. Pearson's Buccaneer, (Scr.); 2, Knight-Bruce's Hermes (30yds); 3, R. G. Kennedy's Dawah (40yds). In each instance ridden by owner.

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme has been arranged for August 23rd.

Jumping.—Ordinary conditions. Ladies on horses or ponies may compete and will score points among themselves towards their aggregate.

Lloyd Lindsay.—Teams of four to ride given course to a point and dismount in alternate half sections. The second half section must not dismount until the first section has remounted. Each half section must break two chaties placed on posts. Team to return over same course. Points given for style and dressing.

Balloon Race.—Ladies in heats of not more than three will ride after a man carrying balloon and break the balloon with a driving whip.

Tent Pegging.—Half Section, Indian File, double pegs, usual conditions.

Whistling Coon Stakes.—At the starting post each competitor will be given the name of some well known air. He will ride course; dismount, hand his horse to syce, go up to a line in front of his nominatrix and whistle his tune. The lady will write the name of the tune on a piece of paper and hand it to her nominee, who will remount and return over course. First home with correct name of tune wins.

Open Scurry Handicap.—Ponies and Horses. Entries to be made before the end of third event.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. B. E. Pigott and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, will play during the afternoon.

MINIATURE RIFLE SHOOTING.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES M. R. C. vs. BAUROAD M. R. C.

A match took place between the above clubs on Sunday, the 13th instant which resulted in a win for the Bombay Volunteer Rifles M. R. C. by 21 points. The conditions of the match were, teams of 8, 10 rounds deliberate, and 10 rounds rapid, at 25 yards, H. P. score 100 in each practice, The targets to be exchanged by Clubs after the match. Scores :—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES M. R C.

	Deliberate.	Rapid.	Total.
Cyclist G Collyer ...	93	94	187
Lieut C M Ward ...	91	95	186
Cr Sergt P R Soundy...	95	89	184
Sgt Major A A Wale ...	95	89	183
Cyclist R Collyer ...	91	80	171
Cr Sergt F T Gidney ...	89	77	166
Corpl M Gindell ...	89	76	165
Sergt S Vardon ...	90	70	160
Totals ...	733	669	1,402

ABU ROAD M. R. C.

Mr H T Lean ...	95	86	181
Mr J D Smith ...	94	86	180
Mr C Lodrick ...	93	85	178
Mr S Ward ...	91	86	177
Mr N Blanc heet ...	86	86	172
Mr J Grant... ...	87	82	169
Mr W Breeden ...	88	81	169
Mr L King	86	68	151
Total ...	720	660	1,387

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, AUGUST 16.

The cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Islam Gymkhana ended yesterday, in a draw. Poona made 219 in their first venture, just 51 runs short of the Islam's total. Rain interfered with play at different stages of the game and thus rendered completion impossible. Going in late yesterday, the Mahomedan team put together 67 runs in their second innings for the loss of four wickets, when the play came to an end :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Captain Tillard, c Mohammad, b Ali ...	31
Capt Greenwell c Mullaji, b Ali ...	10
Mr Auret c Aziz, b Mullaji ...	32
Mr Tennant, c and b Aziz	40
Mr Townend, c Peermohammed b Aziz ...	9
Mr Cooper, l-b-w b Aziz ...	36
Mr Burnham, c Yussuf, b Aziz ...	27
Capt Sloggett, c Yussuf, b Tumboowala...	12
Major Southey, c Peermohammad, b Aziz	0
Mr Stocher, c Tumboowala, b Aziz ...	10
Col Rosher not out	0
Extras	12
Total	219

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Second Innings.

Mr H Tyabji, b Cooper	9
S Aziz, not out	17
S Razzack, c and b Cooper ...	0
Yussof Beg, c Tillard b Burnham ...	20
C H Ali, b Southey	0
Mr Shaik Muhammad not out ...	11
(Rest did not bat.)	
Extras	10
Total ...	67

NORTHCOTE SHIELD CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, AUGUST 17.

Two matches have been played here in the Northcote Challenge Shield Inter-Collegiate Cricket Competition. The Deccan and Fergusson Colleges played their fixture last week, the latter winning by a small margin of 29 runs. The College of Science on monday and Tuesday of this week met the winners. The first named scored 134 and 72 runs in the first and second innings respectively, to which the Fergusson College replied with 118 and 89 for three wickets, thus winning the match by 7 wickets. The Fergusson College team will shortly proceed to Bombay to play with the winners of the Bombay Centre.

SHAPUR SPENCER CUP.

The following table shows the selective positions of the clubs in the Shapur Spencer cricket challenge cup competition this season :—

Clubs.	Played	Won.	Lost.	Drawn or abandoned	Points.	Per centage.
Alliance	7	1	4	2	—3	— 60.00
Baronet	8	3	2	3	1	20,00
Coronation	7	1	3	3	—2	— 50,00
Elphinstone	9	4	1	4	3	60,00
Gamdevi	9	4	2	3	2	33,83
Imperial	8	1	4	3	—3	— 60,00
John Bright	9	5	1	3	4	66.66
Li eral Esplanade ...	7	3	0	4	3	100,00
Liberal Marine Lines ...	8	4	1	3	3	60,00
Lord Northbrook ...	8	2	4	2	—2	— 33.33
Parsi Baronet ...	8	1	5	2	—4	— 66.66
Persian	8	0	5	3	—5	—100.00
Sassanian	8	4	1	3	2	60.00
Young Zoroastrian ...	7	2	2	3	0	......

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

The preliminary memorandum on the early cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency (Deccan Districts only) including Native States for the Season of 1911-12. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1909-10 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates represents some 7·7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India. (Estimates up to 1st August) :—

Information incomplete. Total reported area 1,461,000 acres in British territory and 6,000 acres in Native States, 5 per cent. below corresponding area of last year but about 25 per cent. over decennial average at same date. In Khandesh and Nasik sowings started a week earlier than usual with the help of early rains. Cessation of rain in latter half of June retarded operations in places for 2 to 3 weeks. Prolonged break in July again adversely affected seedlings, but recent rain has revived them and their condition is fair at present, except in a part of West Khandesh. Elsewhere in the Deccan crop sown early in June in places where there was rain. It suffered in some places from the break in July; but in general its condition is fair. General sowings began only in second week of July, 2 to 3 weeks later than normal and still continue under more favourable rainfall.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Toneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th August, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	Nil.		...	...	...
Teheran ...	16	11	55 a. m	3	5
Suez	19	13	25 p. m.	2	30

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan, will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted at 8 a. m (11-7-11.)

During interruption of this cable, telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at most (22-7-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can be accepted at sender's risk only (8-8-11.)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Tengyueh and Yungchang also between Tunhong and Manyuen.

Former on (14-8-11).

Latter on (16-8-11).

Borasjoon reports Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormuz and Ahwaz (16-8-11).

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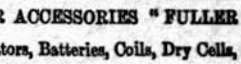

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BY THE WAY.

PUNS IN THE BIBLE.

An interesting article in the August "Treasury' by the Rev. Malcolm Peart, M.A., points out that the pun is one of the commonest forms of humour in the East. "The Old Testament writers, especially the prophets, are true Orientals in this respect, for they use this ornament of speech most effectively." Amos, the desert prophet, the first of the writing prophets, uses puns more successfully than any of the prophets. Unfortunately, in our translations the play of words is lost to us, and we fail to see the delicate shade or meaning, or the mocking, or scornful irony of many a phrase. A most notable pun of this prophet is that of the vision of summer fruit: "And he said, Amos, what seest thou? And I said, a basket of summer fruit. Then said the Lord unto me, the end is come upon my people Israel." (Amos viii. 2).

KAITZ AND KETZ.

"In this verse the translation fails to bring out the play upon the words 'summer fruit' and 'end' consequently the point is lost to us. The Hebrew words for 'summer fruit' is keitz, and the word for 'end' ketz. The parable is made far more impressive by the pun and much more liable to stick in people's memories. Just read the verse, substituting the original words, 'And he said. What seet thou? And I said, a basket of keitz. Then said the Lord unto me, The ketz is come upon my people Israel'—and we at once see how sight and sound must have combined to arrest the ettention and impress the mind of the unthinking Israelite. The beauty of this punning parable lies in the fact that (as Pussey says) 'the symbol and the word expressing it coincide.'" Mr. Peart gives many other examples.

CONCERNING COTTON.

The cotton crop in the United States promises to exceed that of any former year in its history. The area of culture has increased about 5 per cent. since last year, and the total product is estimated at 14,425,000 bales, worth £500 each. This should be good reading for Lancashire; also a good crop means good times for the Southern States and the cotton manufacturers of New England. During the first ten months of the American fiscal year the imports of raw cotton amounted in value to over twenty-one million dollars, and nearly all of this came from Egypt. It is odd to think that one of our Dominions should supply America with cotton. It seems that there is no tax on this imported cotton. It is designed for certain products for which it is better adapted than the home cotton. After all, the cotton planters have little to complain of, for they supply more than three-fourths of the world's production of cotton.

MOUNTAINEERING FOR SOLDIERS.

Writing on "Mountaineering as a Sport for Soldiers" in the July number of the "Leinsters' Magazine" Mr. L. S. Amery remarks that, quite apart from the question of warfare in mountain countries, climbing affords a training for soldiering in general which no other sport can equal. In no other sport, except in big game shooting, are the conditions so near those of active campaigning. The long days, the early starts—often soon after midnight—the frequent bivouses, the importance of supply and transport, all reproduce the features of war which bulk so much larger in the soldier's experience than the occasional interludes of battle. Every mountaineer is an expert—or fancies himself one—on the question of supplies. No mountaineer would have dreamt of supplying, an army with 4lb. tins of preserved meat, as the War Office did in South Africa.

ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP,

There can be few better tests of the essential qualities of leadership than a really critical moment on a mountain, declares Mr. Amery: Climbing has its value for the soldier as a training and dealing with danger, a better training in that respect than most other sports can affosd. The risks incidental to climbing are often ludicrously exaggerated. A week of hot weather is regularly attended in this country by a harvest of bathing fatalities almost as large as the Alpine death-roll in a whole month. Of the accidents which do happen in the mountains, the great majority are not really accidents at all, but the almost inevitable consequences of ignorance or gross carelessness; only a very small proportion represent the real dangers inseparable from serious climbing. In any case, it is not the actual danger incurred, but the surmounting and avoiding of danger by the use of skill and judgment, that gives climbing its fascination and its value. The delight of the mountaineer is not in the prospect of sudden death, but in the subconscious sense of absolute security and mastery ovar nature with which he traverses places where the ignorant and inexperienced would meet with certain disaster. No mountaineer gratituously exposes himself to the chance of an accident, any more than a soldier seeks unnecessary opportunities for getting shot. In climbing, says the article, as in war, though no doubt less frequently, occasions do present themselves when real danger has to be faced and cannot be avoided. Those who wish to be furnished with some valuable hints will procure the magazine.

THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH'S FEATHERS.

In the museum at Taunton repose a buckle and button worn by the Duke of Marlborough at Sedgmoor. But, says the "Bath Herald," we have a still more important trophy from Sedgmoor, the actual plume of black feathers worn on that memorable occasion by the Duke of Monmouth. It was a bequest to the city by a member of the Oliver family. Attention was called to this interesting forgotten possession some time ago by Mr. J. F. Meehan, in an article on the Oliver family of Bath, but the custodians of the plume seem to lack a full appreciation of the value of their possession, as it is accumulating dust in one of the top galleries of the Literary Institution.

BRITISH METHODS AND THE CHINESE MARKET.

From a Consular Report, recently issued on the trade of Canton during the year 1910, one learns that British merchants and manufacturers are at last awakening to the fact that the exploitation of the Chinese market calls for methods peculiar to itself and radically different from those found of service in the European market. English catalogues are quite out of place in China, and are wholly unintelligible to all, perhaps, except the local agent. Attractive displays of samples, show-rooms for machinery, and advertisements in the ever-increasing number of native newspapers, stimulate trade, and several foreign firms are already extensively adopting these methods. The Chinese greatly appreciate the value of education and quickly find out whether the traveller or agent with whom they are dealing possesses this quality or not. Accordingly several firms are employing foreign travellers accompanied by good interpreters for opening up inland districts. One firm is going even a step beyond this, and has its staff of travellers and agents composed of University-trained men. But, in spite of all this, elaborate agricultural machinery, motor-cars, labour-saving devices in the spinning and weaving trade, &c., cannot possibly, for a considerable time to come, find a market in China, as the country and its inhabitants are not yet ready for these tokens of Western civilisation.

ITALIAN OLIVE-GROWERS' CONGRESS.

At the recent National Congress of Italian olive-growers, held at Porto Maurizio (Liguria), the subjects discussed were: 1. The olive and other oil-producing plants; 2. The production and commerce of the table olive; 3. Pruning as a means of regulating the production; 4. Fiscal Tariffs in relation to the oil industry; 5. Advantages of co-operation with regard to the cultivation of oleaginous plants and the oil industry; 6. Diseases of the olive-tree and legislation required for their prevention. Many interesting papers were read during the Congress, and excursions made in the surrounding district including one to France to visit the oil-works of the Societe du Moulin Co-operative at Levens, where the members were entertained at a banquet. A general opinion appears to prevail, both in France and Italy at the present time, that more drastic measures should be taken by the Governments to prevent the spread of the parasite which infests the olive-tree, to which insect the bad harvests of late years may be attributed.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

H.M.S. "KING GEORGE V."

King George V.'s nameship, building at Portsmouth, will be ready for launching in October and the wish is father to the thought that their Majesties the King and Queen will be persent, the latter acting, of course, as "sponsor" and uniting with her illustrious husband in wishing "Success to the King George and all who shall sail in her." His Majesty is wearing so worthily the mantle of King Edward VII., and following the precedents handed down to him, that the memory goes back to 1902 when King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra visted Devonport Dockyard, Her Majesty to launch the battleship "Queen," and King Edward to lay the first section of the keel plate of the ship which was to bear his title. Those were the days, however, when intervals of two or three months were not, as now, the rule between the launch of a ship and the laying down of her successor at the same yard. The name "King George V." connects the Sailor King with the naval service so directly, that the presence of His Majesty at the launching ceremony would be a fitting corollary to the adoption of this title for a first-class battleship.

THREE FLEET COMMANDERS INDISPOSED.

Three Commanders-in-Chief of Fleets, says a correspondent in mail week, are, or until quite lately have been, on sick leave. The first of these officers to strike their flags temporarily was Rear-Admiral Edmond J. Slade, in command of the East Indies Squadron, whose indisposition prevented his taking part in the Coronation festivities at Colombo. Rear-Admiral Slade has been recuperating in the bracing atmosphere at Diyatalawa, whither ships' companies are sent whenever possible, to counteract the effects of service under arduous conditions, on the most unhealthy of our naval stations (vide the Blue-book on the "Health of the Navy"). The next flag officer commanding to fall sick was Admiral Sir Edmund Poe, whose indisposition caused a break in the cruise of the Mediterranean Fleet. Sir Edmund Poe thereupon went to a little known health resort on the shores of the Adriatic, and hopes to resume command of the fleet early in August. Tho last fleet commander to be as reluctantly compelled, as those already mentioned, to give up duty for a time, is Admiral Sir Erancis Bridgeman, whose position at the head of by far the lagest of our naval forces, requires an iron constitution. Sir Francis Bridgeman's health was not good during the Coronation festivties, and in less exacting times than those through which the Home Fleet has passed of late, it is probable that the Commander-in-Chief would have sought medical treatment earlier.

A FLAGSHIP'S CAREER.

Arising out of the changes caused by the passing of the latest completed "Dreadnoughts" into the Second battle Squadron of the Home Fleet, it is deserving of note that the "King Edward VII," on being transferred to the Nore Sub-division, on August 1, still maintains the position of a flagship, which she has held throughout her career. This "name ship" of the last group of vessels designed by Sir William White, has flown the flags successively of Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. May, as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet; and Vice-Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne and Vice-Admiral Sir G. A. Callaghan, commanding the Second Division of the Home Fleet. The latter officer's flag has been shifted to the "Hercules," and the "King Edward VII." will next bear the flag of Vice-Admiral H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg.

METHODS OF MARINE PROPULSION.

One has heard but little about the motor battleship recently from the experts, although journalistic laymen are still prophesying and speculating as to when the motor battleship, which M. Diesel said was being built, is to come into the full glare of public light, and from which quarter she is most likely to appear. Sometimes France and sometimes America are selected by the quidnuncs. but M. Diesel and his colleagues remain silent. Indeed, these are not the only reticent persons in respect to experiments in marine engineering, which are now being carried out, by individuals as well as by well-known large shipbuilding firms, who are busy alike with oil-engine and marine propulsion by gas instead of steam. Even the oil engine, which has hardly secured a footing on board our warships, thus has a formidable rival in gas, dogging its heels and likely to supersede it at no great distance of time. There are advantages which can be claimed and pitted against each other in oil and gas propulsion, both of which are sufficient to displace steam; but there are also disadvantages attached to the use of both oil and gas, which give each of its respective supporters a weighty stone to hurl against the other. The internal combustion engine was evolved from the old hot-air engine; whose parts were ponderous and heavy in the extreme, whereas both oil and gas secure a vast saving both in weight and space which can be devoted to other purposes, and be made to increase the fighting efficiency of the ship. Therefore, in spite of the Americans and others having returned to the reciprocating engine for their warships, there is little doubt but that the motor battleship will be the the battleship of the future, unless science introduces further changes in marine propulsion.

A SMART PIECE OF REPAIR WORK,

The work of officials and mechanics of Portsmouth Dockyard, in the smart manner in which they repaired the battleship cruiser "Inflexible" after she had been rammed by the battleship "Bellerephon" off Portland, shortly before the Coronation Rrview, has received but little attention. It was obviously most desirable that both of these fine types of the all-big-gun ships should find a berth in one of the lines during the great naval pageant on June 24, and yet it was at first feared that the "Inflexible," at least, would not be present. An overhaul in dock after the accident disclosed that the injury to the "Inflexible's" bottom plates was very considerable below the water-line on the port bow, and had not the newspapers been full of other important matters to attract public attention, a great deal would no doubt have been heard of the matter in Parliament and the Press. But this distraction should not be allowed to prevent so smart a piece of work at the premier naval yard of the world being noted and recognised. A new framing actually had to be built in at the injured spot, but day and night shifts were arranged, and the men worked so well that the ship was restored to sea-going efficiency and took up her berth in the lines at Spithead long before the day of inspection by the King. In fact, ten days only were occupied in the work which is reassuring as indicating the celerity with which such damages could be dealt during a period of war, when time would be of the essence of things.

K. OF K. AND THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

Will Lord Kitchener's appointment to succeed Sir Eldon Gorst in Egypt result in a strengthening of the Army of Occupation, asks the "World" of mail week. Some are of opinion that it will, but as far as can be gathered no decision will be arrived at for the present.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR H. SMITH-DORRIEN.

Lieut.-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien now heads the list of officers of his rank. Unless something unforeseen occurs, there is a prospect of his having to wait eighteen months for his step; but of that he can scarcely complain, seeing at what a comparatively early age he became a general officer. As has been shown in more than one case lately, the obtaining of general's lace at too early a period of life is not always an unmixed blessing.

ANNUAL RELIEFS OF HOME TROOPS.

The annual reliefs of troops in the United Kingdom—House-hold Cavalry, Cavalry of the Line. Royal Horse and Field Artillery, Foot Guards, and Infantry of the Line—are to be carried out immediately the autumn manœuvres are over. How much better matters are arranged under this head now than they were some years ago! It used to be complained that no account was taken of the inconvenience suffered by officers and married non-commissioned officers and men. To-day the whole system is run on far more practical lines, with the result that protests are rarely, if ever, entered. It is impossible to exaggerate the good that has accrued to the Army by this more enlightened system, which, be it said, was largely due to the efforts and exertions of the late General Sir Redvers Buller, who strove strenuously to render the life of the soldier happier and more comfortable.

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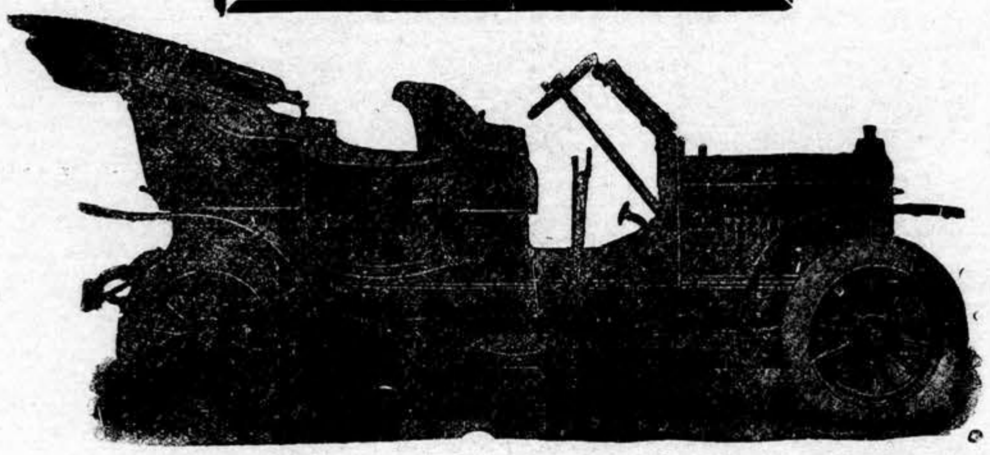

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